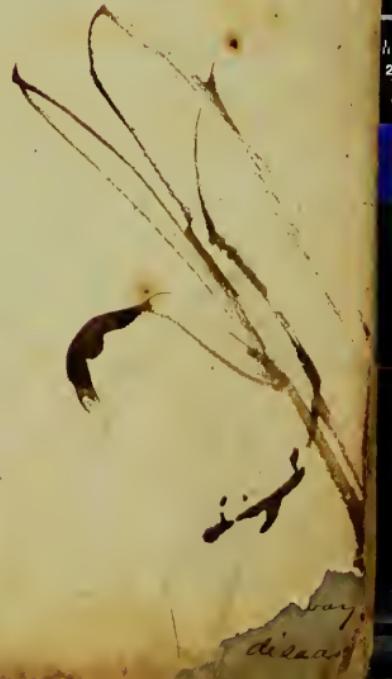




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Dr A A Bell



Addison A. Bell

Clarke County Georgia

New York City

(Sept 30th. 1847.)

New York City

Sept 30th 1847

W. A. Bell

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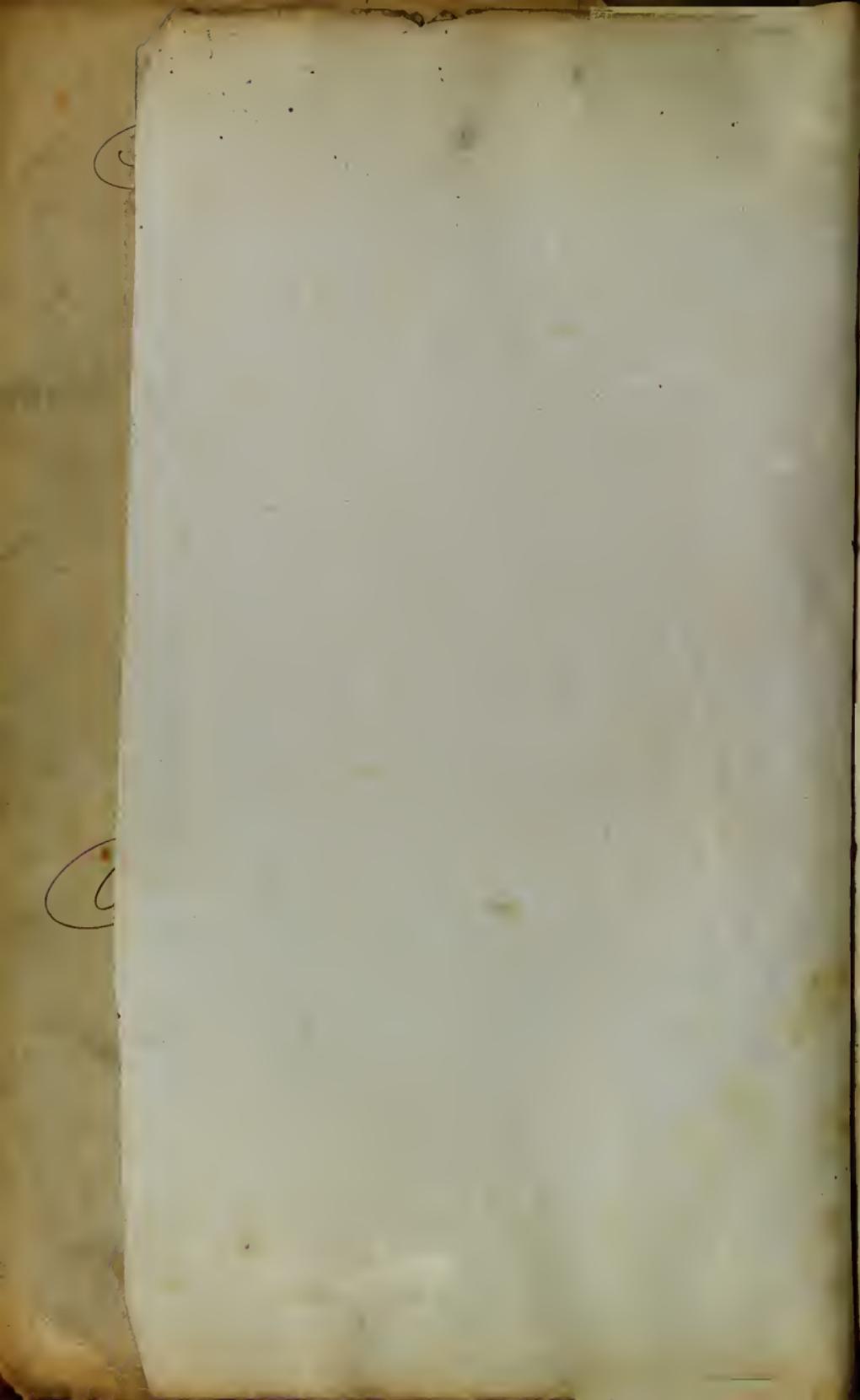
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Prof Valentine Mott's Lectures

on

Surgery. New York. 1847-'48

Anatomy of the Head.

Cranial and Facial Region.

Intrigument of Cranial region—The Scalp seldom or never sloughs, because of its wonderful vascularity. The Scalp is formed, 1st by integument. 2nd. Adipose tissue remarkably dense formed in short sacs, very liable to cerebrophlebous inflammation. 3rd. Cellular or filamentous tissue this tissue extends over the entire body. The arteries creep along in and under the filamentous tissue. Large tumours frequently arise from this tissue, which give but little pain.

Causing the vessels to stand, if the vessels lay under the pericranial aponeurosis, these great pain would ensue. 4th. Epicranial aponeurosis. The head is injured and great pain follows (retreated in this structure) phlegmonous inflammation will be the result, producing severe pain. The only treatment is a free incision through the Scalp, let the matter flow out and apply a poultice, this will give immediate relief. 5th—Perioranum.

It is nothing but justice to Dr. Mott to say that these isolated sketches does not do him represent him fairly.

Pathology

Perrigo—(Willows) Fine capillaries, crustaceous factors, are varieties of this disease. The integument is partly affected, may however make its way through into the adipose tissue. This disease

presents the appearance of honey comb, and usually affects children; will frequently extend itself through a family of children - It is a contagious disease, and may be ~~transferred~~ by using the same comb or brush. What is true of this disease, if not truly arrested, it is liable to ~~the~~ spread to other parts of the body.

Treatment

The first indication, is to alter the condition of the part diseased. The head should well washed with strong soap suds, then wiped dry. The head in most cases should be shaved, which is indispensable. The Unguentum Hydragryi Nitratatis (Lithrum ointment) is a very good remedy, rubbed upon the part. When there is an ointment applied, an oil felt cap should be worn upon the head, which facilitates the cure, by keeping the parts moist and protected. If it produces too much heat it should be removed, and replaced at such times as the case will admit - The head should be washed as often as every other day with a decoction of brand and ~~water~~ which may not dry. I find the most benefit in the treatment of this disease, from the tobacco ung. I have never seen a case that would not yield to this treatment. P. Ol. Tabac. gtt. x.

Hydr. Preap. Album 3*ii*.

Oleop. *ii*.

If the patient is young do not use so much of the oil tobacco - Infants especially are quite susceptible to the influence of this agent. Indeed unhappy effects may ensue. The syrup of sarsaparilla, or dock root tea is good to give or combine with the treatment. If the child is nursing it should be weaned, as remedial, will not have the same effect. If the child is three or four years old, and an

Alterative & indicated the Nitrate of Mercury (Cerous Sublimate) may be resorted to with good effect, combined or given in dock water yellow. Always dissolve the Cerous sublimate in a tumbler of Alcohol before putting it into the syrup, else it will settle to the bottom. Sub. Mur. grs. ii. Mix with a common bottle syrup - dock or Sassafras. The dose of harsk should not be given to Children under 5 or 6 years of age. The Argentum Precipitate Albie is also a good remedy in this affection and in very young and feeble Children to be preferred.

Vascular Sarcoma.

Is a tumor of gradual growth, with an obscure sense of fluctuation, although much harder than *Fungus hemotoides*. It contains no fluid and if extirpated is very apt to return - may go on to suppuration. Therefore must be extirpated immediately, if possible avoid the large arteries - always make your incision obliquely through the integument, for if you cut perpendicular you cannot get hold of the divided arteries on account of their contractions - Drop with lint, bandage, and suppuration will ensue.

Stratoma.

All tumours of the scalp and eye lids which are encysted, commonly called wen - There are frequently several on the head at once. Old people are more subject to them. They are not malignant - Make an incision through the integument and take hold of the sacs with forceps and twist it out. It is contended that exsiccating inflammation is apt to supervene Dr. Ian Burne in a clinic lecture observed

the exsiccating inflammation may be brought by using the common adhesive plaster, which is irritating especially when applied to dressing wounds of the scalp. As a general practice wounds of the scalp should be dressed if the incision will admit of it. When plaster is used, the common, i.e. English plaster is the most appropriate, as it is not so irritating. If however they are situated on the eyebrows or lids you must dissect them out carefully.

Creamism by Anæstomosis.

Nevus Maternus, or Mother's mark. The collection and numerous arteries, anastomosing at the radicular, presenting the appearance of the comb of a cock Turkey. Does not pulsate. But if large you can see it though not sensible to the touch. They will sometimes disappear even when as large as a 25th piece, but generally they increase when however there is only a stain of skin there is no use of doing any thing. In applying always exert them never cut into them. The Kali Purum may be applied, it gives little or no pain & the Kali Purum should be kept nicely powdered in a well stopped bottle. You had better take mulege, gum arabic and perfume over the whole spot. But gum arabic to apply the Kali purum. The actual cautery recommended. When they are extremely large tie the large artery going to the part. This will sometimes stonie it out, and is a very valuable remedy when it exists in the orbit of the eye. I might say to the young surgeon, never attempt to take this out alone especially in an infant. As the blood flows freely, & the

5

child may bleed to death before the arteries
can be secured.

True Aneurism.

Is diseased condition of the coats of the artery
producing a tumour. If small cut down
and tie the arteries going into and coming
out of it, but if very large you may tie
the large trunk.

False Aneurism.

Is caused by a wound of the artery, as in the
operation of arteriotomy when the artery
is not entirely divided you should tie above
and below the injury.

Aneurism is one of the interesting
subjects of surgery. Before resorting to
a surgical operation we should apply or
resort to our remedial agent first. Probably
one of our best remedies in this disease,
Stammonics and digitalis in equal proportion
10 drops three times a day. It depresses
the circulation and thus diminishes the
action of the arteries.

Wounds of the Scalp.

Inviscid wounds are generally very simple
rarely necessary to apply a stitch to keep the
parts in contact, but if it involves muscular
structure and vessels are retracted, it may
be necessary to apply a suture.

Punctured Wounds.

Far more serious. Oxyseptalous inflammation
apt to set in. If any infiltration should
take place around the puncture the
incision should be enlarged. An application
of Camphorated spirits greatly promotes
absorption.

Lacerated Wounds.

No matter how minute torn, the lacerated portions of the integument should not be interfered with, but let remain. The recuperative power of the skin is surprising - restoring parts which seemed almost separated.

Dressing Upon the Scalp

Bitter advised dressing in all cases where the wound is in a healthy condition. Because union by the first intention will take place

Phlegmonous humor.

Rising from a wound (of any kind) of the scalp always implies that there is inflammation of the Aponeurosis and filamentous tissue that connects it - Great pain similar to inflammation of the tendal structures of the fingers. John Hunter states this to be healthy inflammation.

Treatment. Make a free incision down to the bone, thus give exit to the fluid, and the pain is entirely assuaged.

Inflammation

is divided by John Hunter into healthy and unhealthy. This is perfectly correct. Healthy inflammation always leads to the same result. It is always more kindly. The nearer it is to the source of the circulation except in case of all the vital organs. Because it is necessary that these parts should be kept in a state of integrity. Hence all injuries in the upper extremities terminate more favorably than in the lower. Amputations in the lower extremities are more serious, than in the upper.

Inflammation by its stimulative effect will destroy, in consequence of the loss of vitality,

of the new-formed part - (I suppose destroy the new adhesive.) The more highly organised parts resist inflammation very powerfully. Inflammation is prone to be more violent on the side nearest the surface of the body, thus making its exit the easiest way. (I suppose any suppuration matter &c.)

In inflammation of the liver the matter rarely bursts in the peritoneum, but either through the lungs or by a tumor between the ribs which must be opened when it fluctuates. If inflammation occurs in the ^{or opening the rectum} rectum high up, it makes and opening in the rectum. But if low down, by the side of the gut. In gun shot wounds the matter makes its passage the shortest way. Healthy inflammation always does best in sound constipations - The treatment should not be antiphlogistic when in the suppurative process, as in case of pulmonary disease, in which case tonics and sustaining treatment is to be employed. By which course you will institute an action around it, which stops the suppuration around and in the healthy part - (I suppose the meaning is that in healthy inflammation the treatment should be of a sustaining character. ?)

Healthy inflammation exists in three different states - 1st. Adhesive. 2nd. Suppurative 3. Ulcerative. 1st. Adhesive takes place in certain tissues more readily, than in others. In serious tissues we see this otherwise. How could persons survive in Phrenetic inflammation, did it terminate in suppuration? Did this not occur union of arteries could.

not occur. Amusat (a surgeon) can for a time stop bleeding temporarily, by the process of traction. But Dr. Mott prefers the old way of tying the arteries.

Inst. Suppurative inflammation takes, in certain parts, other parts being exempt. Were this inflammation to take place in mucous tissues, all the outlets of the body would at once be closed. In some animals when the inflammation is very violent the urine sometimes takes place, but in human subjects never. The process of ulceration will always be set up instead. This ulceration may take place anywhere through it, does not in the lungs, where the suppurative process takes place.

Inflammation terminates in adhesion, resolution, ulceration, suppuration (and mortification). 1st Resolution (or) which terminates in natural state without any injury of the part. This is the most favorable termination. 2d Adhesion, an exudation takes place on the parts from inflammation. This is the fibrin or glutin which glues the parts together - Time before this takes place, the shortest known by Dr. Clegg, is 16 hours, this was a case of intestine. In the dog it will take place in 5 or 6 hours. It is not always in men of the strongest constitution that union by the first intention will take place. Because you have too much inflammation. Hence in cases of gun shot wounds surgeons recommend the application

of Cold water to the Stump, in case of Amputation, to diminish the inflammation. Sometimes on the contrary it is necessary to invigorate the patient before you can have this adhesion. Thus we have life Dr. Mott rarely or never finds it necessary to put in more than two stitches. When inflammation terminates in suppuration pus is thrown out. Suppuration will sometimes take place in a very short time, at other times it may take a longer period. In the Tonsil it takes place in the shortest time. They have been known to suppurate in 5 hours.

In the disease of the larynx-Croup - you have acute inflammation, which throws out febris. The temperature of the room (especially anthracite Coal) is doublep the great cause of those violent acute diseases of the Chest, larynx &c (Wood is the best - I suppose fuel) Dr. Mott has but very little confidence in tracheotomy in the disease of Croup. Suppuration is eminently useful in getting rid of substances - foreign - when

This disease characterized by fluctuation or undulation, many of them are malignant tumours, as fungous, hematoles will fluctuate & little oedema will usually exist on the surface. When matter forms there will be a chill - (I suppose a chilly sensation) In certain structures a very little matter will indeed intense pain! Sometimes so violent, that patients will

instantly die. As a general rule, matter had better be evacuated whenever situated. Malignant tumors of the Scalp should be opened early. In feeble constitutions where matter is not evacuated it will spread frequently from one end of a limb to the other. Because there is not enough vigor in the system to resist the disease. Hence we must establish a new process by tonic treatment, and then cause it to adhere. When there is a large collection of matter never evacuate the whole at once. Because if left entirely empty great inflammation and sometimes sloughing of the whole surface will take place. The suppurative effort first takes place, then the adhesive effort. Hectic is a disease induced on the system where the adhesive effort is defeated - nature rallying endeavoring to throw off the disease. It was supposed that this was caused by the admission of air into the body. I never let the air out by puncture in the emphysemia. Because suppuration will take place. The only way of it becomes too extensive, make an incision through the upper edge of the fractured rib. (When it occurs I suppose from fracture of the rib) but if it is not very large, unusual, it will be absorbed. — Abscesses are dangerous from situation, not from size. Dr. Hale has had an example of abscess in the parotid gland. Ulcerative process generally, after suppuration. Whenever an ulcer, sometimes some part of which has been removed by absorption, Inflammation and pressure will accelerate ulceration.

wonderfully. In ulceration we will often see portions of sound integument hanging over the ulcer thus proving the great resistance afforded by highly organised parts to inflammation.
Adhesive Matter to the surfaces of Ulcers sets up adhesive inflammation - (I suppose by bringing the parts in apposition, or the irritation produced)

Mortification.

Most disastrous — Change of colour imparts, followed by vesicles containing a straw coloured fluid with little blood, and feels colder, perhaps also emphysematous state of the surface. You must not suppose that because you see vesications, that part is to be lost. You frequently in warm weather, in case of fracture, very often see blisters which have no connection with mortification — a little lead wash will cause them to disappear —

Mortification rarely follows phlegmonous inflammation, unless the party has been very much injured.

Mortification arises 1st from sphacelous — entire death of the body — Gangrene parts not quite dead but worms and blood circulates. Heat frequently produces sphacelous, but it generally occurs from coming in contact with a warm room — better not go into a warm room or apply warmth to ^{very} excoriating parts — but rub the parts with snow — the hands for instance or wash them in cold water — Otherwise the sudden warmth will cause chilblains — or the heat will fall off — cause violent inflammation — destroys the vitality of the part

Interrupted venous circulation. Example, a common polypus where the venous circulation alone is stopped — In hernial tumours the venous circulation is stopped — In all hernias most apt to be strongly strangulated. Never apply cold by cloths, but always by a bladder. When great pressure from large aneurisms — Circulating branches not sufficient — (I suppose of the aneurism situated upon the leg or inguinal region & B) Sphacelation of the foot below the ankle malleolus will take place.

Pressure — Frequently on spine of Sacrum & Ilium, when the patient obliged to lie long in one situation — (I suppose it would be better to say that this pressure will often develop Sphacelation. B.)

Argyriepatous inflammation is the most frequent cause than all others put together (Separation of the dead part from the living, not by absorption, but the living part is inflamed — Nature amputated without losing a drop of blood).

Treatment. Depends on the cause If the system requires tonics employ them. (So with antiphlogistics, should they be indicated).

(As these notes were taken in an isolated manner, I infer that the reporter designed to say the interrupted venous circulation & those above, was the cause of mortification)

Character of Phlegmonous Inflammation

Beautifully described by Celsus who says That an heat, redness, tumour action and pain. Heat circulation slower through the part

inflamed, consequently more time is given for the evolution of latent heat — ^{Precipitate cause,}
 Vishes opinion is that the vessels of inflamed parts are dilated, but have no increased action, though the vessels around have their action increased and keep up the circulation. It has been supposed that it was the globules of red blood, which was the cause of inflammation that the capillaries became extended, and the arteries being hollow vessels, because extending or overloaded could not act. So the inflammation must begin owing to the presence of red blood.

Treatment — is indirect, according to this view — No — the treatment according to this view is, the vessels must be unburdened Example — when the bladder is distended — it must be emptied — The general treatment is to decrease the over or accelerated action by venesection. You had better take blood rapidly in such cases. It will frequently produce as much effect by taking one quart rapidly as two quarts slowly. But do not make too large an orifice, because it will be more difficult to heal and a thrombus may follow — A pulse may be quick not exceed more than more than 90 or 100 pulsations — The strokes are very sudden and at intervals longer. A frequent pulse is when it beats very rapidly and at short intervals. This do not necessarily imply that venesection is necessary, but that the patient is ⁱⁿ an irritable or typhoid state of constitution — and frequently should be sustained rather than depleted. Now and then when the orifice

is large you have difficulty in healing & the wound as well as a state of phlebitis may supervene, but two orifices may be made Dr. Matt would never be guided by state of the bony coat or cupping & condition of the blood, but would rely entirely on ^{Symptoms} as regards the quantity of blood to be taken.

The Purgings is a powerful cause of reducing vascular action and in some persons as more powerful than venesection, such opson salts, Gamboge Saratoga water & — to promote perspiration —

Tortor Emetic is the best — Never give it in powder, but always dissolve it $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. dose for an adult — Dovers Powders is perhaps the best —

Local Treatment.

Cold Applications constantly employed will prevent inflammation, the parts should be kept closely together and you will have adhesion in a few days. But warm Applications are more agreeable, employ them. In swollen testicles we cannot tell opinion whether warm or cold application will be best. Warm applications are generally used by Dr. Matt, especially in case of injuries of joints &c. Warm Lead Water and Laudanum, common rum and water Infusion as worn wood is excellent in pains — Camphorated Spirits with warm water, leeches are very good, but if they come on had, open small veins — Be careful never to apply leeches over the jugular vein or temporal artery. In the Scrotum foment with vinegar and water and the veins will be very large, scaly or

from them — After amputation of lower extremity you must generally give vigorous diet, but be governed by the pulse —

Dr Gregory says he never saw a patient recover & the pulse was 130. You cannot lessen a pulse by bleeding when it is 130. If an ulcer changes from dark red and black again it denotes further depletion, because the granulations are destroyed or swept away. But if flabby ulcers, not of healthy red colour you must use tonics — Mortification comes on from Phlegmonous inflammation, the indication is to prevent the spread of mortification to the surrounding surface. Hence we must diminish the circulation. Cold or warm evaporating substances such as lead water and Landshut must be applied to the part. This applies only to healthy inflammation. The old rules are never to amputate before mortification has stopped. But modern improvement has stepped beyond this. Barron Darby says Mortification should be divided into traumatic and spontaneous. If it arises from external causes never wait for separation of the living from the dead part, but amputate immediately. Mortification will sometimes follow the tying of a large artery in the foot or leg as in popliteal Aneurism. If you apply a tight bandage, or by an adhesive plaster applied so as to interfere with the insulation of the arteries — thus the foot will perish. Hence you had better amputate as soon as you perceive it pulsing —

Ossipelatous inflammation frequently occurs in the Scalp, for more perceptible than phlegmonous; there is more

tumefaction after operation, as for tetotoma) — The ears will frequently swell — the scalp pit, in this case — The patient will complain of heat about the scalp, more characteristic (which is) than pain — Ears and eyes are comprehended more frequently in the inflammation and confined to the skin more than any other structure. When it passes to the adipose or cellular tissue it passes to suppuration. Never pronounce a patient who has erysipelatous inflammation free from danger until the swelling has ceased; for it is well known that the recuperative repercussion may take place affecting the brain in which case death almost always takes place or follows.

Treatment.

Never make an incision in an erysipelatous inflammation, as would be proper in phlegmonous infla. It frequently requires the depletion treatment, depletion from back of the neck. Dr. Kellogg's sudorifics, being careful not to carry the treatment to far. Because it may create a terrible state of irritability (frequency of pulse &c.) Local applications of farinaceous substances are generally used as scroched eye meal. This absorbs the acridity of the discharge from the skin. Arrow-root or potatoe are very good applications. Some assert that they are of no utility. But I have found them of service. If one is not beneficial — Change the material. Yeast clothes wet with — Applied warm to the head for days — if this does not answer warm lead water with a little camphor will answer probably a good purpose.

If you find it increasing apply a blister plaster over the part - not inflamed, around - I suppose - if this does not answer apply another. This induces a new action and this may stop the further progress of the inflammation. The vesication will sometimes be as large as the fist - this vesication will sometimes relieve the inflammation -

Empyema. Empyema is one of the forms of unhealthy inflammation, frequently caused by an unhealthy state of the digestive organs.

Empysema or St Anthony's fire so named because it has a tendency to spread to other structures. It is followed by unhealthy suppuration, burning Character one of its most marked characteristics.

Treatment. General & Local. In this Country - Sound depletory treatment - unless the person is intemperate - then your course to deplete - indeed you must be governed by each individual case that presents itself - In France the Treatment must be of a sustaining character - In this Country you must deplete ^{but not} too much. — Sphacelation frequently occurs in the genital organs as from infiltration of urine, there will always become more or less of sloughing, if the part does not sphacelate - you will have death of the filamentous tissue.

Holy dra well.

If the canicular slips from the tunica vaginalis it is the ingesting matter - thrown into the filamentous tissue, which will always produce a stinging of the secretion - There always make incisions into it, and let run out - put on poultice and in this way prevent erysipelas. Erysipelas may follow an injury of the perineum when the membranous part of the urethra.

is lacerated - The urine is prevented from passing through the natural way, it being all forced out in the filamentous tissue.

~~Erysipelas~~ Erysipelous is very apt to go down the limb and then pass up again to the trunk and sometimes passes down the other contralateral arm of the opposite side - It appears to be influenced by climate and locality - frequently ~~out~~ epidemic, especially in hospitals, when it attacks all in the ward - Dr. ~~Shatt~~ Shatt believes that it is propagated by inoculation. In order to stop it the hospital must be thoroughly cleansed and white washed before it will leave the hospital

Treatment. Two great features - Local & general - If this gets - the inflammation - into the system, it will never heal or unite by adhesion -

General Treatment. Great majority of cases will justify depletion or at least purges and sudorifics - It is always almost always traced to some disorder of the digestive organs, furred tongue, patient feels oppressed and feels very sick

Calomel & Jalap } combined

For. Antimony grⁱⁱ } combined
is our best treatment perhaps - & low diet - Then Sudorifics - a day or two afterwards bleeding may be indicated But if of a Typhoid Character or epidemic be cautious how you carry your depletion - Aqua Ammonia Acetatis -

& Tart. Emetic -

And if much pain a little ~~lead~~ Laudanum will be indicated -

Local Treatment.

Most important local treatment depletion
the part is recommended by Mott - though
leeches. Though leeches may be followed
by sphacelation then warm cataplasms
will be useful, after leeches.

Lead water and Lanatum applied to
warm is very good application, but if after
a day or two it does not relieve pain
Change it to farinaceous applications
as hair, powder, scorched rice meal, being
more absorbing — may use tea or moss
if cannot get anything else — Arrow
root, whiting &c — very good. If inflamma-
tion still spreads. Dr. McDowell uses
Mercurial ointment, but Dr. Mott has not
seen much good result.

If the inflammation still spreads, a blister
applied to sound part, never apply to
inflamed surface, because sphacelation
is very apt to follow. If one blister does
not stop it apply another. Blister was
first used first applied by Phryer a German
Surgeon of Philadelphia —

In Potts inflammation, or mortification
blister is said to have arrested the disease.
But Dr. Mott has never seen it arrested by
this treatment — Linar Caustic has been
applied has been applied to arrest the inflam.
But Dr. ~~Wood~~ Mott would simply wet a brush
or the point of the stick of caustic and apply
it around ~~the~~ on the sound skin so as to
make a little eschar — Linaria would
probably answer —

Succision — Copeland & Neutzkinow
just used this through the inflamed part

8, 10- or 12 inches in length. In the Scrotum when it is very much enlarged Mott has made an incision 2 or 3 inches deep, but don't make too many, incisions, but others say make many and superficial ones.

Better also not go through the large vessels as it is the small vessels which divides gives relief. After the incisions lay on a warm bread and milk poultice. Take care how you apply blisters to children or how you let them remain on too long in Scalpula we almost always have suppuration. As soon as the blister has a subservient effect it must be removed which will usually occur in 1 or 2 hours. Dr Eysenpus Mott would not apply a blister to a child - After the suppuration process has been set up after having been Incised - must throw out healthy pus in order to heal -

These antiseptics must be employed, such as peruvian bark, where Mortification is spreading this is a most powerful means of checking it - The yellow Cinchona is now used. Never in Mortification arising from Erysipelas inflammation neglect until Mortification has stopped.

The Iodine has been tried in this affection - painting the inflamed part - It has not altogether met with so the success that was anticipated for it -

P

Fluffy Hernosir.

Is totally different from Phlegmonous tumour - It is generally Chronic and implies that there has been inflammation

of the Dura Mater. and that this ~~puffy~~ tumour indicates that there is corresponding deposite under the Scalp - arises from slight blow upon the head - slight pain in the head followed by ~~systome~~. Symptoms of inflammation, intolerance of light, restlessness, pain in the head particularly right and cordes pulse, as well as tense and quiet - After day or two the patient become comatoso - next may become hemiplegic - On examination of the Scalp, we find a ~~puffy~~ puffy tumour fluctuating nature, of the size of a cent this indicates that there is separation of the dura matter from the bone.

Treatment - Cut down through the tumour - there you will see an opaque white spot - there it is your duty to perforate the bone and let the matter out -

Bloody Tumour.

Arises from slight injury of the scalp no method of telling the bone is depressed or not - To such a tumour Camphorated Spirits is a very good application

The Margin of this kind of tumour is hard and gives very much the impression as though the bone was depressed. Sometimes these tumours are very large. Nothing can justify a Surgeon in laying open such or one of these tumours, unless symptoms of depression of the brain are present - — When however this tumour exists for two or three weeks, without yielding to treatment. Tellot introduced the lancet and let out

The granulous blood - Then apply a little Cam. Spirits

Lipoma or Adiposo Sarcoma.
 A fatty tumour, of an encysted character.
 A Sarcoma is any fleshy species of
 Tumor, even having a fleshy consistency.
 This species of tumor occurs much
 more frequently in other structures
 than in the Scalp, in which Dr Mott
 has seen but one instance. They
 are simply little bundles of fat
 enlarged and kept together by the cellular
 tissue - Benign in their nature
 frequently about the Shoulder, Mates
 and Hips, and all structures where
 much fat exists - Under the Hair
 tensed over them & pass the Fingers
 over them & you will find over them
 the elevations - Extraction is
 one of the most simple operations,
 you can pull them out without
 any difficulty -

Carcinoma

Whenever there is glandular structure
 there is liability to Carcinoma -
 Hence the Scalp from great number
 sebaceous follicles is subject to it more
 frequently in advanced life - rare
 in youth - has the pungent burning
 sensation of other structures -
 Early extraction is the only remedy -
 Whenever a glandular structure is
 affected the disease is very liable to
 ulceration - Dr Mott has employed the

to divine treatment, but not with success. Isonia is the only remedy that Dr. Mott has derived any advantage from. Fowler's Solution in Sarsaparilla until it produces its effect, then stop the remedy, then after a time renew it - Sometimes passes to the bone when it always fatal. Dr. Mott proposes the removal of the whole or the entire top of the skull -

Cephaloma

Is a tumour of a cerebriform granular nature - It is encysted - different from a medullary tumour.

Treatment - Extraction always successful -

Hematoma

Different from Gangrenous Hematoïdes, nor is it the same as an abscess by anastomosis. It is a bleeding tumour -

Melanosis -

Dr. Carswell calls it Melanoma - Boukhaor describes it to be a black affection similar in looks to the black affection of the liver. Dr. Mott believes it to be a deposit of an inorganic nature it is very vascular - It will blacken (the deposit) the finger or scalpel - It is a first local - if it ulcerates Dr. Mott believes it will become malignant - The stain upon the finger is similar to that of nitrate of silver -

Treatment - Extraction -

When the bone is affected - the larger

24 map of bone there is removed the
most safely ~~to the patient~~ - Dr Mott -
had a case of melanosis in the parotid
gland which he removed - extirpated -
The disease however disappeared in
other parts of the body which resulted
fatal to the patient -

Antrum or Carbuncle -

In form of little vesicles which itches
and burns, and when broken a thickish
serous fluid is poured out and if you
look you will see it has erysipelatous
inflammation - It ~~there~~ begins in
the skin then passes to the structures - and
appears to be gangrenous condition in the
filamentous tissue. You ~~rarely~~ see it larger
than a tea cup in the Scalp. It most
usually appears on the neck, back,
nates and extremities. It rarely occurs in
the healthy Constitution — Always accompanied
by erysipelatous inflammation — The nearer the
brain the more dangerous -

Treatment. Apply a blister over it - or
Nitrate of silver so as to make an eschar -
This will do when it is no larger than a
Shelling piece - but you are not generally
called until it is large as a dinner plate -
Then make a crucial incision through the
entire length of it and a little into the part
not inflamed - Then put on lint with
Spts Turpentine, then over the whole a
warm poultice. When suppuration
comes are then applied to dry lint. In
a day or two you will apply a yeast
poultice made of bread and still yeast

And apply 2 or 3 times in 24 hours. When you take it off you may apply with a feather some balsom of Peru, or aqua ammonia, and over it apply another poultice. In the course of a few days you will see a healthy suppuration. As soon as the granulations are firm wrap with the yellow or black basilicon. Frequently, a lymphatic state of the system exists. Pulse tremulous and tongue brown. Then use tonics such as sulphuric acid.

A ley poultice is very good or one of brown soap and brown sugar. If much hair, you must give Anodynes. If the patient is venereal and tongue dry, Dover's powder very good. Carbuncles, by some are supposed to rise from poison of animals transferred to the human body. It is thought in France that a kind of glandular in horses, is capable of being conveyed to man —

Tuberculosis.

One of the diseases of the Scrope — A little knot under the skin not larger than a pea, is extremely painful, generally in adipose or fellaceous tissues. Pain intense on touching it —

The treatment cut it out —

Puerperitis.

Usually an accompaniment of venereal disease (Cervix venen.) This is the tertian disease of Scrope. Whenever you see a person with enlargement over the nose between the eye brows, tender to the touch. — If it be of the secondary form you will have hairs — of hair at night, commencing

26.

in the fore part and ending about midnight.
As the disease advances / it destroys the
hard and soft parts. Some suppose that this
condition is produced by excessive use of
Mercury - Dr Mott has no fellowship
with those who assert that Mercury
produces the Pox. It may however
prolong the disease and render the system
irritable. Mercury is indispensable for
the cure of this disease, but if taken too
long you must discontinued it and
use some Lodine in 5 gr doses 3 times a
day in conjunction with Sarsaparilla Syrup
& gradually increase. Mott has given
after a time 31. 3 times per day - If there
is great pain make a plaster of opii
& apply over the part (or a blister), Continue
the treatment until the disease disappears -
Corrosive Sublimate produces wonderful
effects. So does of Mercury is very ~~much~~
good when Scrofula or irritability exists -
Hydroglate of Potash the best.

Traumatic Neuralgia -

In the Scalp and whenever wounds are
received - In consequence of nervous
filaments becoming involved in the cicatrix
It sometimes occurs from Amputation
or from the simple operation from bleeding
It is so extremely painful that the patient
cannot bear the simple weight of the
clothes. Extraction is the only cure - take
out piece of the nerve - Observations on

Neuralgia -

Are of three kinds 1st Symptomatic or
Idiopathic. 3. Traumatic - Among the
first mentioned, pregnant woman

17.

are peculiarly liable to frequently affecting — with pain about the face, teeth & jaws. In Idiopathic cases of Neuralgia, Stramonium has been found quite efficacious — the powerful medicines of this nature always commence with small doses, as patients bear such remedies much better. gr.^{ss} may suffice for a dose at first — given in the course of every two or three hours — the dose may be gradually increased until its specific effect is produced. That is increase of the pupil — vertigo — double vision — Preparation of arsenic has been found serviceable — Fowlers Infusion — If the patient is plethoric Stramonium has been found to aggravate the disease.

The Magnet has been of service effectually of this nature — Magnatized pieces of iron has been worn in the mouth with a seeming good effect — When medicinal means fail to cure this disease a surgical operation may be resorted to — The nerve should be divided in several places to insulate it as much as possible — The finger should not be withdrawn until the operator is satisfied that the nerve is divided. This may be known by the number of the patient experiences about the parts after division has taken place. In dividing the the supra orbital nerve blood is apt to flow copiously — I generally let the bleeding go on until I think sufficient loss has been sustained — then the hemorrhage can be controlled by placing the finger over the the vessel. A Shudder is apt to be induced but it is of no consequence — I generally bathe the parts with Camph. Spirit, to promote the absorption

The disease generally returns again - after the division of the nerve, Idiopathic Neuralgia is apt to attack the nerves branching from the 5th pair - Individually the Supra Orbital nerve, the division, by the young surgeon above the Super ciliary ridge, as the eye might otherwise be injured. The disease after operation generally grows worse for several days.

There may also be Neuralgia of the Medullary Spinalis - This in Females is often caused by what I have deducted from you - I have seen patients who were unable to walk and after all treatment had failed, I have recommended Matrimony with good effect - bringing about a perfect cure -

Traumatic Neuralgia may arise from a blood letting wound. I have known traumatic Neuralgia thus arising to be very irritable. The only cure is to dissect the ~~circumcisus~~ - bring the wound together and the ~~wound~~ will generally be effected - The same may occur in Amputations - amputation some times, how to be resorted to - I have known it to be resorted to as often as three times

Neurony Excesses.

These singular growths sometimes appear upon the forehead and face - Dr. Mott exhibited to the Class a model of one of these protuberances which was some $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of an unseignly appearance - They are attached to the aponeurosis of the Scalp -

Opening of the Temporal Artery

May be useful under some circumstances
For instance in inflammation of the brain
and eye. Open it at the jugum, or what
is better after it divides into branches under the
Skin, adipose and cellular tissues, but
you cannot get as much blood as at or
below the jugum - Below the parietal
you make an incision about an inch
long in the course of the artery, you come
to strong fascia cut through this, you then
come to the artery, pass a probe and ligature
under it then open it with a lancet, a
little obliquely if you don't hit the pipe
here try again, it goes very deep. When
you get enough blood cut it in two - and
apply pressure by bandage - Aneurism
may follow - Then cut through the
aneurism and tie the arteries.

Observations about the Skull

The sutures of the skull check the progress
of inflammation also arrest fracture -
sometimes you see (or have) fracture
of the internal table of the skull -

The temple is a very sensitive part, because
a great number of nerves are distributed to
that part. The ~~frontal~~^{frontal} bone is thicker
than the parietal bone - the back of the
head is very thick - very rarely necessary
to trephine this bone - The bone over the
course of sinusses is more adherent to
the dura mater along the sinusses - as
such more vessels are lacerated in trephining
this region. But the operation is to be
performed here if necessary - Being
as careful as possible - When at the

lower anterior angle of the parietal bone Dr Mott has however torn away the artery a dozen times without any inconvenience.

Compression of the Brain.

In case of the brain without any external laceration, extravasation of blood is the cause - The most place where it is at the lower anterior angle of the parietal bone - Bleeding at the ear with symptoms of compression is generally from a fracture at the base of the skull - It blow on the head ^{vertically} may cause fracture at the base of the skull - Dr Mott has seen a case where the blood flowed from the base bones, which covered

Concupisition & Compression

In concupisition of the brain is shortly shaken and is put in the condition of any soft part out of the brain where it has received a severe injury. The vital power is suddenly subdued by a blow (as it is by cold) and the principle is the same. Must not apply heat to a frozen limb, nor must we stimulate the brain. After the injury is received the patient lies in a comatose state, pale slower than natural, but regular; Breathing is not so frequent, vomiting will sometimes take place, loss of sense, pupils dilated or contracted,

General Symptoms: are vomiting, loss of sense and voluntary motion, bleeding from the nose and ears, vomiting of blood, hard and startorous breathing, occasionally the concupisition is so severe that death is instantaneous, concussion of the brain may follow an injury of the body - by falling from height

It is difficult to distinguish between concussion and compression. Perhaps after concussion (recovering from) the patient will walk around half an hour then complain of pain in the head, becomes drowsy etc - this is compression from extravasated blood. The longer the interval, the surer we may be it is compression. We frequently find concussion and compression combined so that we cannot distinguish them apart. A child perhaps falls backwards on the floor and strikes on the nates or ~~scap.~~^{bone}, cry is taken up and remains, for an hour perfectly sensible, but is followed by coma & stupor. I don't abstract blood immediately upon the reception of an injury, you must first allow the nervous system to recuperate (reaction takes place) after the battle of Waterloo the common soldiers that were left to themselves were found to fare the best. Dr Matt does not think it necessary to have all kinds of stimuli in the stomach, Because if not entirely overwhelmed the Brain possesses enough of the latent stimuli to recover, you may rub the patient with warm flannels, or vinegar and water, and let the patient swallow a little brandy & water to satisfy the ignorant & credulous. But if he takes too much inflammation of the brain will ensue, Dr M. believes that there is more danger in bleeding than using stimuli immediately after an injury.

After reaction takes place, when you may bleed and purge, the If the pulse is still concre and quick bleed again you may open the Temporal Artery or apply leeches, The usual method is to shave the head, and apply a blister to the But Dr M. says apply them as some part remote from the head (viz extremities) you may apply a bladder of ice to the head, never the spine for concussions of the brain,

Totally. Hemiplegia & apt to follow Concussion
of the brain — May also arise from hardening
or softening of the brain. When epilepsy
follows Concussion of the brain examine the
part of the skull where the injury was
received, if you find any irregularity
of the bone it is our duty to try how the
bone & perforate it, and if we see a
projecting point we must remove that
part of the bone. Dr Mott has seen a
case perfectly cured after 2 years. Many
instances other cases, where they have been
cured — You had better tell the friends
that the operation is dangerous, but if
successful there is a chance of restoration.
Be careful how you apply a trephine in
a child because an accident with a
knife may go down & open the head,
elevated part and a quantity of serum
will run out. Hemiplegia was some
time cured on when the patient is recuring
may go off & remain — Calomel is good
in these cases — also blisters and scrotum. Mott
thinks that calomel drives the disease to the
salivary glands — Must not expect
benefit immediately or for weeks or for months.

Hæm' trephine —

Obliteration of sense & voluntary motion.
Lidless, pupil generally and the patient lies
with his eyes partly open — Pulse slow & resting
& Stertorous. Respiration more in action
than the intercostal muscles — It may also
give 4 causes. 1st desiccated skin, 2. depo'd
bones — 3. formation of matter. A deposit
of serum — — —

Extravasation. We cannot always say when it is - it pierces gall & the above ~~symptoms~~ symptoms ^{symptoms} ~~symptom~~ (sometimes after an interval) the longer the interval of consciousness the more certain the ^{complicating} ~~concreteness~~ that compunction has taken place. If the patient falls on the vertex it is probably fracture at the base of the skull - ~~to~~ relief to be had in this case Dr. Matt removed the extravasated blood with his finger from the Crista Galli & the patient lived well. If we get at the blood soon it will be glaucous. If there is a wound then the case is clear, but if no external wound it is difficult to determine, though the largest extravasations are found at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone - but you are bound to perforate the bone when injury has been received. If you have no quill you may perforate the anterior angle of parietal bone & after perforating one side & give no blood go to the other side & none then then puncture the dura mater with the scalpel - ~~cautiously~~ - if blood is there it will show itself instantly Pitt says it ought to be done, & Matt says it ought to be done & so it must be done. The glaucous cerebro may occasionally follow the fresh day if there is no blood under the dura matter you must plunge the needle in the brain - Matt can't get that.

Fractures of the skull.

Divided as follows, Simple with depression compound with elevation, Compound with depression - The treatment in the first must be antiphlogistic

which will generally prevent extravasation of blood which must be plated - there need not necessarily be a wound hole for gun shot.

Simpler test to Depression

If no symptoms of pressure are present do not tracheotomize - Register patient in dark apartment blood received in ice is negative. If no pulse - If there are no symptoms of depression - tracheotomize.

Compound with Depression

In injuries of the scalp the bone laid bare and depressed - remove all the bone that is loose whether there are symptoms of compression or not - When the frontal sinuses are laid open only pull the levator palpebrae muscle until symptoms come on in which case a ~~so~~ rise of inflammation ensuing.

Compound with Depression

If no symptoms of depression are present, non-tracheotomize, but treat with chloroform only.

Matter may cause of Compression - Many days after an injury there may develop symptoms of depression (may be long marks) if there is any purplish tumour on the outside to denote the seat of injury cut down and under the bone you will find the dura mater separated from the bone and matter presents - Symptoms Patient death, sleep unrefreshing, patient disturbed, pain in the limbs, tremors, flushed countenance. After day or so light offensive, goes as though there was a cord around the fore arm, pulse tense and rapid. Inflammation of the dura mater may follow. The patient becomes comatose & gets difficult to arouse him. Continually biting

has read about Dr. Potts there is a following
restating that arises in this disease very remarkably
that has been Chills, but they are not
not very frequent. Which confirms
that there is matter depositing & next thing
you must examine the head and if you
find this puppy tremor or if there has
been a wound at the Scalp, the granulations
become plabby & pale, there may be Matter
you trephine the bone at this point
before removing the bone there is no
matter you are justified in perforating
the first membrane, cutting very carefully
& matter may gush out - However we
are apt to have fungus of Cerebri - Serum
is very seloone but where it is found, it
is frequently caused by a long determination
of blood to the head. The pleura ~~is~~ provides
is not frequently affected -

Operations for Injuries.

of the Skull & brain. Sometimes there is no
danger in perforating the dura Mater - But
at others very serious consequences arise.
Sometimes little pieces of bone will remain
under the bone & dura Mater, you
must pull it out with an instrument
Loose pieces of bone must always be removed
But when the fracture is simple you must
apply the elevator and simply raise it up
When you cut you must make
your incision with the course of the arteries
It is seldom necessary to tie an artery in
the operation of trephining. Very seldom
necessary to apply the trephine more than
2 or three times - Dressing is very

Simple - bring the edges of the wound together by adhesive plaster. It is seldom necessary to take a ~~stick~~ in the nose. Seldom want lint without there are large sinusses injured. But over the adhesive plaster put on lint then compress, and over all apply a tight cap - treat Anæsthetically -

Hemiplegia very common but will generally drop off. No matter what state the injury of reaction take place, nevertheless it too bad to operate. The larger the piece of bone removed the greater the chance for recovery, because there is greater chance for the inflammation to expand. Never dress a wound (of the head I suppose) in less than 2 weeks unless blood or worms are - If the discharge an effusion wet a cloth in rum & water and apply it over the head - If the patient pulses for 12. or 14 days they will generally do well.

When you renew the dressing if it be hard put a poultice over the entire part this will soften it and make it to come off easy - Fungus Cerebri will sometimes follow injuries of the brain. It is not generally the first effect of injury. More often it is the sequel of an injury of the membrane - Morbid substances are produced from the brain are regularly organic. Mall never pares off them nor applies caustic slippies on account of producing inflam. but put on lint compress and bandage ^{lime water} ~~lime water~~ is the strongest slippie would venture to use.

Facial Region

This region is composed of three structures - 1st Integument. 2. Adipose tissue & 3. Filamentous. This third structure is a continuation of the cervical fascia - superficial -

Parotid Gland

In removing this gland you must first tie the common carotid artery, & must in the course of the operation necessarily divide the portal vein as it passes out of the right mastoid foramen.

Parotitis (Mumps)

Is contagious. A simple phlegmonous disease of the lobules of the parotid gland. This disease is ~~most~~ liable to pass to the ~~testes~~ testicles. It never suppurates. It has been known to follow sclerocelie. Death hardly ever follows Parotitis. Dr. Matt tied the common carotid in one case without much relief to the patient.

If inflam. of a filamentous tissue uniting the lobules together of the gland, may terminate in suppuration. When this is the case make an incision and let the matter out. Because if left alone will drop down by way of the parotid fascia to the neck. Make an incision about the middle of the gland not near the anterior edge or you may remove ~~wound~~ the duct - This gland is liable to become enlarged from other diseases such as typhus fever -

Sclerocelie -

A disease of the parotid gland - If local & internal means fail - such as iodine &c. You must

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then have recourse to the cold steel - The tying of the common Carotid artery may be tried with the view to plane out the disease, if this does not effect a cure secure the branches of the temporal artery which supply it - Tumours may exist in the lymphatic glands directly over the Parotid gland

Sicca's

of the Parotid gland - Stony hard nipp It is irregular and knotty - The dust sometimes becomes so hard as to feel like a piped stone - The foam is vanquishing after-potion the only remedy.

Melanosis -

This disease of the Parotid gland not common Dr Matt has removed a case of the kind - The operation has been performed several times - Before resorting to an operation better try the external Carotid artery.

Method of tying the artery.

Make an incision from near the posterior angle of the lower jaw, carry it down on the inner side of the Sternæ Majoris muscle about three inches in length. Cut through the superficial fascia and platyma Myoides Muscle - Secondly open down to the gland - Then you may see the inner edge of the Sternæ Majoris muscle - The diastræ muscle goes over the front of the muscles and runs obliquely over all the vessels - The external Carotid is anterior to internal Carotid. Never cut

freely upon the sides of arteries to separate them from their connections because the branches all go off laterally - , and not anteriorly — use the handle of your knife to separate them - You may find a ligature above or below the digastric muscle — always put under a double ligature — (retrograde current) & divide between the two - The facial vein is in the way of the parotid you had better put on two ligatures -

In dissecting the parotid gland the temporal artery is involved which you must tie at also the poster. Dura which will have to be divided

Heavily Lips

Congenital — The upper lip is split like a Heavies lip — Divided into simple — Compound by Complicated — 4. Compound Complicated.

Simple Heavy lip

A simple fissure in the upper lip. In separating you should be expeditious, to prevent the loss of blood, The patient may die in convulsions, Dr. Penn now saw a case of convulsions, soon after he had convulsions when operated upon in early life that at the age of 2 or 3 years. Do not operate before the child is 2 or 3 months old, for then the substance of the lip is firmer, Always teach the child to take food from a spoon, before operating, in order that it may not have to use the hands after the fissure is drawn together, When the child suffers with bowel Complaint, The mother should feed the child with her own milk, milked from the hen

breast. About 10 minutes or $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour before operating on the child you had better put one drop Sardanum - if the child is not accustomed to take it, in four tea spoonfulls of water, give $\frac{1}{4}$ at a time, or if the child is accustomed to taking anodynes give it at one dose. Best position is to have child in some ones lap, then an assistant behind to hold the head steady to make pressure upon the facial arteries with the fingers - Then the surgeon sets before the patient - Separate the attachments of the lip to the jaw bone. This gives an opportunity for the cheek to come forward and a better opportunity for cutting - Then pare off the edges of the fissure with ~~scissors~~, be careful & cut off enough so you will have a notch in the lip You must have two armed needles with flat ligatures ready - Interrupted sutures - Generally two sutures are sufficient one above - rather high, the other below. Pass your needle just at the junction of the Vermillion border with the integument and far enough to take good hold always stop it to the bottom of the lip - Suture the upper part in the same way, be sure and pull it to the bottom, so as to make equal pressure on all parts alike. Now when both the ligatures are adjusted tie them, & the hemorrhage stops Tie the lower ligature by double knot just over the vermillion border. Then draw the upper part to gather by pressing the cheeks together by the assistants hands - Leave the ligatures

two or three inches long ~~but by them together~~ there if they get cut you can tie them again.

Then apply adhesive plasters, one strip is better than two if well adjusted before putting on the child - The child will generally go to sleep soon after the operation, if it should not repeat the Anodyne in course of 2 hours after the simple enema will keep the bowels regular for a day or two ~~apart~~. After 6 or 8 days you had better take away the ~~plaster~~, because their presence will cause suppuration. When you remove them have the adhesive plaster ready to put on - If both the sutures are loose take them away at once, the same time, if not wait a day or two keep the child wrapped so it cannot ^{rub} the face with ~~the face~~ hands - Keep shortening the adhesive plaster by degrees - (When it is removed for any purpose, you should begin at each end to remove it -) ~~for ease after a week~~ One week after adhesive takes place

In operating upon small children young children you should teach them to feed by the spoon before operating or Matt has operated upon very ~~some~~ young children. The most danger to be apprehended is spasm & the after treatment - Child should be operated upon sitting in some one's lap to prevent the blood from flowing into the child's mouth & ~~so~~ it swallowing it. It is best not to operate upon too young children as the life is not firm there -

42 Compound Harelip.

Double fissure, with an intermediate portion merely of soft part - The operation is of very recent occurrence
Dr. Matt performs the operation on both sides at once. The patient is prepared in the say way as in the case of simple Harelip - It may be done at any time, but had better wait 2 or 3 months after birth - Make the middle portion of a wedge shape Detach it entirely up to the Septum of the nose making a division of the frenum and separate the side of the Cheek from the jaw bone so it will yield to pressure. Cut off both sides of the middle piece, so as to fit it like a wedge in the fissure - Make use of 2 or 3 ligatures - You want a large and straight needle - Put in the lower one first, pass it through the lip to the mucous coat and tie with double loops - remove the ligature in 6 or 7 days - otherwise as in single form - see -

Complicated

Crosses through the soft parts, roof of the mouth Natale proceeds Vulum & uvula. I recommend an early operation - If the lips are closed the aperture in the roof of the mouth is closed by nature On one side or other of the fissure or else in continuation of the septum Narium there is a curious formation - Probable's looking thing - Named of early a hair of strong Leathers who strip it off - If it bleeds freely you may have to wait a few days - for may have to apply actual cautery

I spend, but this is rarely necessary - Then pare the edges of the lip. Always remember to take enough off so as not to leave a furrow as I may say between the parts - 3 Sutures may be necessary one close to the ala nasi. Then apply your plaster. Never introduce any thing into the mouth to render the roof complete Extraneous substances irritate - The bones will generally come together in a year or so & from a good way to the mouth.

Compound Compliication.

Matt had one case on which he operated successfully - It consists of a compound low lip extending through the roof of the mouth, jaw &c - In all cases of operation give the patient anodynes - of children to prevent them crying

Staphytoraphy.

A fissure through the soft palate & roof of the mouth. Nothing can be done in infancy - Sutures in this part of the mouth must be removed early -

Carcinoma of the lip

Always begins in the under lip, never the upper - Generally affects those who are advanced in life - Frequently begins upon the lips where the pipe stem has rested while smoking - Begins with a hard point - Soaks form and falls off after awhile ulceration takes place edges are raw, pain frequent, lancinating burning, continues to increase, until the whole lip is involved - Treatment

44. — Erections early, cut away all the diseased part. The lip is wonderfully elastic, can be brought together when separated from angle to angle. The disease occasionally spreads & the bone. The bone must then be removed.

Chasms in the Cheeks —

May result from Scarlatina, sloughing takes place & loss of nearly whiteness of the cheek will follow. In Turkey ^{happily} this results from fever too.

Carcinoma may affect end of the nose. An assemblage ^{blaze} of large sebaceous follicles upon the nose may take on this disease. It begins so small that you cannot see it. The edges becomes excavated, eroded, smart & burns — Turn the Kali purum, if used early will be the best remedy. You take a adhesive plaster (sheep skin) you perforate the leather, a hole little smaller than the tumor and be sure it adheres closely around the opening else it will spread —

Then fill the aperture with a little Kali purum — ~~then~~ put a little piece of sticking plaster over the whole. In 2 or 3 hours it has done all it will do. This dead spot will heal out in 8 or 10 days.

Nose Wringers. (Lupus)

Is also a disease of the nose in the same structure — as the preceding. It begins in the form of a pimple or vesicle — The vesicle first comes on then protuberant the Cat, and under that a foul disgusting ulcer. It will destroy the

whole nose and lip if not cured. Found more frequently in young persons of a profuse habit

Treatment first & general. The rule is to stimulate the surface and excite a new action, to overcome the morbid action Blister -

Rx. Acht Nitration grov - $\frac{2}{3}$ iij aqua-
Penetrate over the spot a few times a day
Rx. Sopha Copper. grov. - $\frac{2}{3}$ iij Water. Rx. I
Nitrate Mercurial oint - Rx Fowles
Salutine - $\frac{2}{3}$ iij aqua - $\frac{2}{3}$ vii. When the above
treatment fails the following will produce
excellent effects. i.e White oxide Arsenic
in Soda - called Justinian's Ointment.

Moson Good describes this disease
under the name of Ulcus Tuberculosis

New Sign of Pregnancy.

Dr. Pallmader states that during a practice of 18 years, he has observed a peculiar smell of the vaginal mucus to be a constant and unerring sign of Pregnancy. The smell is musty, something like that of spermatine fluid or liquor amri. According to his latest observations this odour is perceptible as early as the eighth day of gestation.

American Jour. of the Med. Sciences.
New Series No. 22. pg. 307.

Placenta Review - Cases of
Reported - the propensity of delivering
the placenta concealed - in lieu
of turning & delivery of.
It. pg 307.

Salivation by Mercury

It is a local inflammation - 8 or 10
Leeches applied beneath the edges of the
jaw bone, and wrap a soft poultice
round the neck. When the saliva flows
freely and the tenacity of the gums
are troublesome, let the patient
gargle in mouth with brandy &
water 1 p. brandy to 4 p water.

Watson Practitioner 134

I heard a physician say he
found great benefit in the use
of Saponic Acid, in this disease
a tauric acid as a mouth wash
wash is highly esteemed - less powerful of the
diluted acid - largely diluted.

Mercury in Scrofula
Watson thinks a hurtful, & should
even be given with caution to those
of a Scrofulous deathbed, but should
be neglected where it is clearly indicated
H.

Aneurisms

There is sometimes a difference in the
pulse of the radial arteries.

The pulsating tumour, if the Aneurism
has formed in the ascending aorta, makes
its appearance, usually, on the right
side of the sternum — if on the
forepart of the arch, it produces
a bulging at the sternal extremities
of the ribs of that side

Watson, Practise 627

Mode of curing obstinate Ulcers.

Says a writer in the Med. Chirurg. Rev.
for Apr 1846, When I have met with very
old ulcers, especially those of the leg,
which resist every other mode of treatment,
I have obtained their sound cicatrization by
instituting by means of Caudle Potass,
a new Ulcer in the vicinity

I make a hole in a piece of adhesive
plaster, somewhat smaller in size than
I wish than I wish the articular ulcer,
& then apply the Caudle until an
eschar is formed. See Amer. Journal
Med. Sciences July No XXIII. pg 250.

Datura Stramonium. Used
as An Reminiscenagoque.

Prescribed in a Case of suppreo
Micturatio of four years standing
says the Writer in an Art. Copied into the
Southern Med. Jour. — I gave her four
of the following pills.

Rx Proct. Chlo. hyd.

P. Rhei a a grs xxiv.
Gm. Gamboge. " viij.

Acacia mucr g.s. wt faint pil
powder. grs.

After the operation of the piles, I put
her on the tinct. Sennse. Stramonii
prepared by the following Receipt

Rx Senn. Stramonii uncias iv

Alcoholii dilutti Ostante unum
Degree per dies decene, et per Ostante
volta

I direct her to take twenty drops three
times per day the first day adding a
drop to the dose each day and to continue
it until it either produces dizziness
or the constipation.

S. Med. Jour. June 1848

Camp Despouey

The one case care of Dr. Samuel A. Hartwright - in an article published in the N. Med. & Surg. Journal - ^{March No. 1847.} highly recommends Speace & Landmann in large doses in this disease -

Speace gr. 40. to 40. XX-XL.

Landmann gr. 50. - Mix

& given in a little sugar and water
molasses or toddy & taken at one
dose. The (the patient) should be
so covered as to keep off the air.

He should continue thus covered up
with his blanket for 24 hours drinking
hot mint tea or hot sage or any
other agreeable aromatic tea, &
balm fessopras or orange leaf tea.
The object is to promote perspiration
and to turn the fluxion of blood from
the bowels and liver to the skin. No
drinks should be taken for an hour
or two unless the patient vomits. After
each spell by vomiting he should drink
the hot tea - The quantity may be
varied according to circumstances -

In Mountainous districts bleeding is
generally necessary - ~~in~~ See Marshy districts
bleeding is not well borne -

The above may be made into pills -
On the next day of any remnant of the disease
still remain from a table spoon to a
tea spoonful of the following mixture should
be taken - White wine gr. 90. Senna gr. 60
Cochineal gr. 3. Boiling Water half pint
when the solution cold strain through
paper.

Surgical Clinic.

Philadelphia. Nov 1st. 1848

Dr Miller - A man - Spasmodic contraction
of the muscle of the Second toe - causing the
toe to be raised entirely up - To cure this the
tendon of the toe must be divided by a substan-
tial section. Don't cut over the joint
as you might ruin it, but between
the phalanges - There is no artery here
to interfere -

Cystic humor, or puffiness
about the Ankle - Don't puncture
it if you can avoid it, as it might
give rise to serious inflammation - owing
to the structure about the joint -
(Never where you have Drapix or
of the joints never inject any ~~thing~~ thing
Never so high the authority - It is
dangerous.) Try blister to the ankle and
iodine ointment &c. If you have
punctured use the acciputture needly -

Congenital Hydrocele.

Tumorous (retentive) small child) in the
situation of Spermatic Cord resembling
Hernia - It extends down into the
Scrotum - Smooth to the feel, elastic -
It can be cured without an operation
Wash the douch bath - if this fails
try friction with stimulating ointments
Cormoprepone & -

Fungous Growth upon the
Finger - A man - The growth of
five years standing - The result of

inflammation of the periosteum - The treatment for this is to cut out the granula making a V like incision down to the bone - You see I hold some of the smaller branches of the artery to prevent too much hemorrhage. Were there much temperature I would apply an emollient poultice - But we shall simply use the cold water dipping

Aetropisic Upper eye lid -

The upper eye exerted - The separation of some muscle ^{was} performed - Making a V section of this nature V V, & lifting up the integument pushing it down, closing the space above with suture needles - The eye ~~top~~ lid was then found too large not coming down upon the ball a V-like piece was then taken from it, & the gap brought together by a suture needle -

A similar affection upon the lower eye lid was treated by Prof Pancoast a section was carried ~~below~~ ^{up} before the lower margin of the eye (orbil of.) & the integument raised, hardy with the handle of the knife it up to the conjunctiva - a thread passed through the conjunctiva & that membrane drawn down - A section in order to fill up the gap was made along the margin of the nose downward, the integument dissected up, and pushed up & confined with suture needles - The plastic operation would have

been performed, but condensation of the surrounding skin, not being soiled it was deemed inadmissible, there being old catrices -

Medical Clinic By

D. R. Mitchell - Nov 1st 1848.

Case 1. Man - 40 aet. Complains of pains in the lumber region and a weakness of the lower limbs. Diseases of the kidneys often resemble Rheumatism. We are examining of this man, water & air inclined to think he has incipient Albinismus - We will give this man the hot bath and Dover's powder. He also complains of throwing up - the vomited matter being offensive. Now sent what will prevent putrefaction from taking place in the stomach - Animal Charcoal will answer the purpose - We will give him 1 tea spoonful pulvynized - three times per day -

The patient says he wants an emetic we will gratify his taste. Give him ~~one~~ Tart Emet - gr.

Spice.

"Xy. m -

wait some ten minute after mixed so as to give time for the Tart. to dissolve

Acne - (Skin disease)

Patient Lady - This disease is characterized by a hard rough feeling somewhat redish - A sudden suspicion of this disease is often attended with bad effects. Metastases to

some other organ - we will treat
this lady by giving her some alteration
before using any topical application.
We will give her -

1/4 Br. Chloride Mer. gr. ij.

Syrup Syrup Sopparinte - Oz.

Ext. Calo Aceta 3j. m.

Dose table spoonfull three times a day
always dissolve the Bichloride Mer.
in a little alcohol before putting
into any ~~for~~ vehicle - After using
this a while we will then use
an ointment made of Iodide
of Lead -

Scalped Head - Semia Capitis -

Pompo - A small girl - This disease
may be communicated - Let the
head be thoroughly ^{laundered} with soap & water
wipo dry then apply - an ointment
formed of - Lamb Potassay -

Stops - 3j. - m.

We will give also as an alteration
a small portion of Calomel

Calomel - gr. ij.

Ext. Aceta gr. ij. - made into
pill - to be taken every night -
if the gums become affected - Stop
the Mercury - See page 1st -

Crouping Cough -

Small Child - Coughs & sneezes -
which indicates - This affection -
We will give this child - tea spoon
full of solution Glycerine (Ext) with
our drug Laudanum -- let the

Child be carried into open air -
Gestation is one of the best
remedies for this disease

Prof Chapman thinks the disease
can't cured by medicines -
Alcohol are most efficacious -
Prof C. gives a case one drap Sand.
3 gr. Cork. Soda. & gr. Specac -

* Hernia of the Stomach -

Patient young. fair - This is a singular ~~case~~ - I think the Stomach
has become protruded through a aperture
through the Diaphragm, as the large
tumour beneath has the respiratory
murmur. Though some of the
Physicians are inclined to doubt this
being the case - My friend here
thinks it may be a cyst filled
with water, & conducts the sound
thus attenuating the respiratory
murmur of the lungs.

As she has had decampment
of the Cat. function - I have been
giving her Suet Alice & Canella
and old but much neglected formula
as it has not succeeded. ~~she~~ we'll
now give her the dodde Potassium
gr.ij - three times a day - as this ~~she~~
is disposed to produce hemorrhaging
offusion, I have employed it much
of late as an emmenagogue.

* Neuralgia of the Heart -

The heart can be felt upon
the right side by pressing the
finger there. Def in the pulse

not much. A subacute rash or
the blood may be felt on the
artery of the leg -

We will give this patient a sed-
ative and some - Mecromate &
Tinc - & Digitalis - Med. Gen. gr. ij.
Dec. gr. ij.

Corked - valinate Zinc

The Case exhibited. ~~that Zinc~~ -
precious - Cup the spine & I
can feel a tender spot -
Then I will prosecute -

The Dimensions of the
Child as measured by Drs -

Status -	Inches -
Top of head to breech	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thigh bone	" 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leg "	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Humerus -	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	3 $\frac{1}{8}$

of the head

Diameters

Occipito frontal	4 $\frac{9}{10}$. 3)
Bi-parietal	4
Occipito mentae	5 $\frac{7}{8}$

This child's head is over the average
size

Kellogg's Androgyne Mistake.

Sulph. Ether -	- - -	fl 3 viij.
Suet Spts.		" xvij.
Ethereal oil - oil of wine		" viij. ℥ ii
Dose fl 3 viij -		

Surgery - - Mutter

Young lady disease of the eye - ~~keroma~~
Sectre - Apple suction like Silver.

Digitalis in infusion - in small doses - This is Lenticona and albigo is often used synonymous to denote white opacity of the cornea - effusion of coagulable lymph in the cornea -

Contracture of Tendons -

Whenever you have contracture of a tendon as in this case, never waste your time with remedies, but decide the tendon at once - In this case the tendon is extended upon the foot -

Hemophlegia. Philadelphia

Nov. 16th - 1848

Prof Chapman says from the experience of a number of years, he has to say that hemophlegia of the right side is never cur'd it may be palliated - When this affection affects the left side it may be cur'd -

Aphoplexy.

In the majority of cases of Aphoplexy where the patient dies suddenly the brain is returnt at fault, it is owing to hypertrophy of the left side of the heart, which forces too great quantities of blood before the

Diseases of the Skin.

Med. Clinic -

Case 101 - Private patient of Dr. Mitchell,
of Mutter's. A singular disease of the skin
it commenced with a white circumscribed
spot situated upon the back, near
the median line, midway - It resembles
the scar of a burn in appearance only.
Feels tender upon pressure, skin thickened
Dr. Mitchell

Med. Clinic - Nov 25 the 1848

Mitchell - Child aged 6 years -
Disease of Skin - arising from neglected
Crustæ lactæ - The skin is affected
round the eyes and ears. It would not
be proper to suppress this eruption suddenly
as it may give rise to some other
affection, disease brain or - Dr
Randolph remarks, repelled ~~epidemic~~
eruptions of this kind has been followed
by disease of the spine - Then sudden
suppression is apt to be followed by
vertigo - Et vitæ Danse.

We will give this child the compound
Sassafrass Syrup made alterative
with Bichloride Mercury - as follows.

Rx. C. Syrup Sassafrass - 8*oz* vj.

Bi-Chloride Mercury - gr. ii

Always desorb the Bi-Chloride before
Mixing - Dose 14th part of gr.
twice a day. Desert spoon full -
In the mean time I will prepare the emulsion
for external application - Soften manna
flat seed - After a while the topical remedy
will come in repository - See
another case in this book - Ponjio - see
first part of this book - Dr. Matt's treatment

~~insectum~~

Medical Clinic Philadelphia
For & the 1848.

By Mitchell -

Case 1. Mrs. McCatchen. age 30. Complains of the abdomen - which much tumefied. Quite tympanitic - very tender upon pressure - this woman has chronic inflammation of the Peritoneum - the walls of the abdomen are also tender - She was confined 4th July. This is an obscure case - Her catamenia is also deranged - She also has probably an effusion of gas within the abdomen - For the present we will give her for the present a tonic purgative - & friction to the abdomen with opodeldo, this is a camphorated liniment

^o Rx ~~the~~ Rhubarb -- gr. ij.

Sloes. - - - gr. iij

Bread. Carb. Root. gr. v. &c.

Post. Pdr. Dose 1-2-3-

at night as the case may require
Upon inquiry I find this lady has had Malaria fever. This Gen^t. is very frequent of the result of this kind of fever (Inflammation). We will add Quinine to the prescription before giving - Sol. Quinine gr. vi. to be taken in the morning -

Case 2d. Jane Person. 35. age -
Complain of Swelling in the abdomen I find there too is quite tympanitis this condition of the abdomen or all. This is dependent malignant disease

as both of these patients have had this disease
Dr. Price in many of these cases the
Colon is distended with gas, with the
power to expel it. We will give her
two ~~the~~ a tonic purge, & give one each
in the other case. ~~the~~ Inquire of Haworth.

Case 3rd Dr. Buckley - 37- She
complains of ~~short~~ ^{long} ~~sharp~~ ^{painful}ague- and
of a lump ~~rising~~ ^{from the abdomen} ~~up~~ in her breast
and throat. Abdomen also symptomatic
Prune leather & night- urine
in the morning.

Case 4th. Isabella Graham - 40. acd
She complains of some things working
up in the throat - This is what is
called a hysterical affection - the
nervous system is involved.

Bowels Constipated - Troubled in
the mind - It is a fact when
the nervous system is excited it is
more apt to take on disease -
When a horse is excited he will
become scared at things, otherwise
he would not -

Catamenia suppressed - or
she has also spasmodic - Give
her a cold alternative purgative -

Pt. Rheo - gr. 14.
Aloes. " 1
Tart Aluminey gr. 1/16.
Calomel gr. 1/8. - M. Rice

Abortion -

When abortion is threatened - Dr. Meigs has succeeded in carrying woman to full term by a very simple operation. See Mr. Delpeau's work on Midwifery -

Causes of Mortification (Chalin, vol. i - p. 67-8)

All injuries which cause too high degree of inflammation.

Obstruction of the circulation - Weakness,

Oppression of the nervous activity

Too irritating treatment of inflammation

Checking of the circulation by Ligature -

Too tight bandaging -

Pressure kept up by the unyielding aponeurosis -

Violent operation of heat & cold.

Malignant inflammation, degeneration of the juices, Scurvy, Malignant, putrid fevers.

Great age.

Severe bruises & concussions, by which the part is filled with stagnant juices

Ostipation of arteries - certain fluids extravasated from natural cavities -

Bad foul air & putrid influences -

Blood - numerous sudden loss of blood

Travers - mentioned "extensive effusions" as a cause -

Hence sometimes occurs in simple fractures

Mortification -

Bluish dirty yellow -- After acute pain, intense heat - & - If the Pain becomes dull aching, stretching - Redness becomes deeper, more dusky Warmth diminishes.

Swelling at first hard & tense becomes soft doughy, edematous -

Cuticles rises in blisters containing a dark-colored brownish fluid -

(The part has not yet lost all its sensibility and warmth - & may recover) Pulse is small, quick, & loses its fullness and hardness

Patient, has languid countenance, features pinched -

Cold sweats. - Urine thick.

Tongue - dry, dirty tongue -

Thirst unquenchable.

Frequently - but slow -

When exhaustion of the living activity is fully developed, mortification takes place. Pain ceases, Colour, bluish - gray or even black
Forbes says like gray or clouded marble

Intermittent Fever.

It consists of a series of febrile paroxysms separated from each other by distinct intervals of apyrexia -

The paroxysm of an Intermittent fever, consists of three stages - the cold, hot and sweating - the first may be regarded as the invasion - the last as the solution of the febrile attack -

Symptoms at the commencement of the cold stage the patient is affected with a sense of languor, and muscular weakness, Yawns, stretches and perhaps sighs - face pale lips bluish - features shrunk.

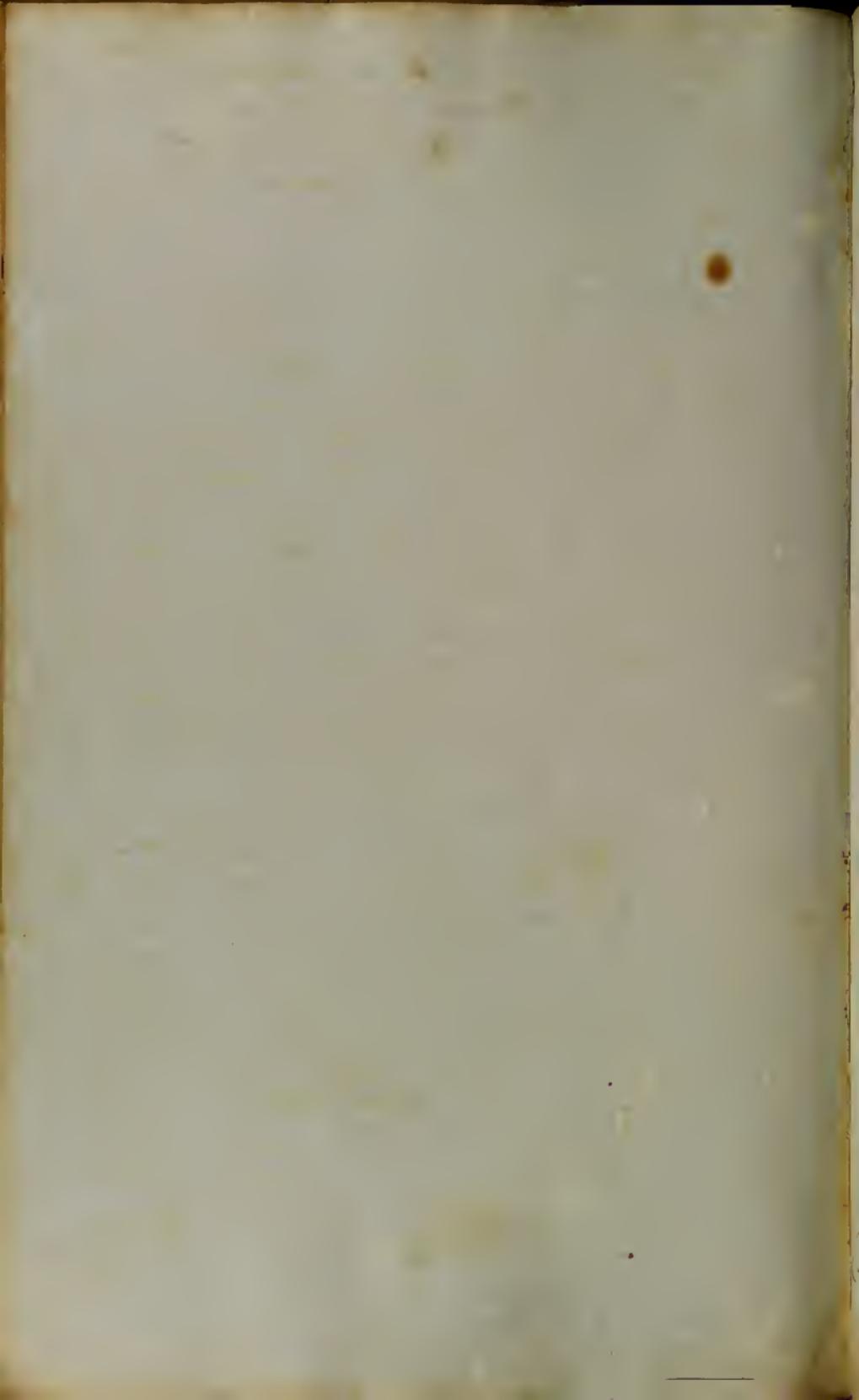
The feeling of cold commences along the course of the spine, as if water were trickling down his back -

The extremities are next affected, the sensation soon extending over his whole body becoming often so intense as to occasion corrugation of the skin or rigors and chattering of the teeth.

These symptoms are often attended shivering of the body - gastro oppression an nausea and often with headache & spinal with muscular pain -

Dumb ague - Master intermittent in which the apyrexia is not clearly defined - Brown ague - knee ague and the jaw Intermittent are cases mentioned by Authors -

D. Mitchell mentioned a disposition of
the head to be drawn back in the
invasion of the cold stage -



Medical Office By Mitchell
Philadelphia Nov 1848

Case - of Inipient Phthisis - Phthisis -
Patient has slight cough - we will give
the arsenate of ammonia.

As. Amo. --- gr. 1

Age -- 13. m -

Dose five drops to air the -

In the morning we will give a
preparation of Iron. (Some may prefer to
have this mentioned). Iron decomposes
aromia, but not after it has been admin-
istered some hours. Give ^{it} four or
five hours afterward - I suppose it
might be given in 3. hours -

Tuberculous formations take
place more generally from 20 - 30
years than at a more advanced age -
say 50 & 60 -

Nov 25th 1848. Jackson.

Lady - Epilepsy a loss consciousness - No
hysteria. The patient is conscious. This
lady affected hysterical convulsions -
with hemorrhage from the womb. The
nest of the ovaries is dissolved - Digestive
functions much impaired - Nervous symp-
toms prominent - The very passive -
We cannot combat all these
symptoms at once - We will give -

℞. Sulph. Alum (Blue loip) gr. 1/2
(Precip. Sulph. Alum) Kermes Nitreata " 1/6.
Aloes. " 1/2
Lamp. Est Coly with " 1 - fl.
Pill 2 at night - one ^{in the} morning - To opiate

This time mixture -

℞ - Ext Senna -	1/3 p.
" " Sennaria	3 p.
" " Iodide Potassium	3 p.
Sugar -	3 p.

Take spoonfuls once twice ^{1/2 v.} or
per day. This woman has had
more losses & physicae, which
has brought this condition of the womb.
abortion - L

Case of a Child - Recovery
from Intermittent fever -
After making remarks upon the
present condition, and the diarrhoea
naturally accompanying, note the check
to the hasty; with the system
suffers from the Drapery; the cutting
the gums when there were red, swollen,
hot head &c. The following Rx -
was given for the morbid condition
which the fine had left the child in

Iodide Iodide Iron -	1/3 p.
Iodide Potassium	1/3 p.
Sugar.	1/3 p.

Dose 20 drops. to in die

Jeff Med Coll Nov 28th 1848
By Mitchell -

Case 1st - Bartholomew Dorem -

At 7. Affected with Catarrh - inflammatory
condition of the Bronchial tubes - The
Sputa is more rusty - Catarrh is
among the symptoms Catarrh
where epidemics prevails as small

not in this city now - always took to those symptoms - we will treat this with an emetic - of Tart Ant. - - - grj.

Pulv Ipecac "Xij. s.

Divided in 14. powders - One to be given every 10-15 Min - until it operates -

Then a little Nimes Antimony - (wine) 5 drps according -

Case 2. Ann Cushing - at 60. Pain in the right hypochondria - Tongue wd. whitish - When at rest upper pieces light coloured - below colored - has had Rheumatism in left arm - it has left - since the pain the right side appears - What part of the liver is affected? This is a neuralgic affection - which is very common by the way - We will give tonics alternately - You might think of Colombe, aronic & Cal; but a tonic - a sedative - Give

Iridide Potassium - gr 5 - tincture largely diluted in water - this is a tonic and alterative - Colombe not a tonic, a sedative -

Case 3. Genteman - at 33.

Complaints of Cough, increased upon the greater exposure - Mouth much enlarged - faces red - Cough for nearly two years - The people will have to be removed - which is indispensable to the cure - The respiratory murmur is quite different in the right lung - This case is far advanced in Phtisis Pulmonalis - We will try Arsmic

and iron. Rx. Arsenite of Ammonia gr.
Aqua - fʒ. m

Five drops before and after noon - fʒ. m

Night and Morning 5 grains Recip
Carker Iron. Iron and arsenic
are incompatible with each other,
But you who give them as far
from each other as you can or the
incompatibility will be destroyed.

Case 4. James Lynch. act 30.
Rough respiration - occasional febrile
reactions - Night sweats - one lung
more affected than the other. To prevent
night sweats which is quite debilitating
orange the patient at night whisky
& alum. And use Arsonite and Iron
as in the other case.

Arsenite of Ammonia - is difficult
to drop out. Use Minim Measure -

Arsenite of Soda is more manageable.

Case 5^o Mary - act 32. Pain
just below the spleen. Dr. Deane
regarded this as a symptom of disease
about the uterus or vagina. Upon
inquiry I find this woman has a
leucorrhæal discharge - This patient
needs some tonic remedy. Sulphate
of Zinc has not been fully tested will
give it further trial.

Sulph Zinc — gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Lunus gr. m
at Night - or often —

Case 7th - Mary Miller - age 28 -
Palpitation of the heart - had it for
4 or 5 years - In creases where second
slight of hairs - suffers with dyspnoea
especially breathing - The heart and pulse
don't correspond heart full - This indicates
dilatation left side of the heart
or the liver - The ~~treatment~~ remedy
is to give tone to the system and at
the same time the circulatory system -
- Sedatives - To do this give Iron
& digitalis -

If (first) Mucate Iron - ~~grt. 5.~~
Digitalis (first) ~~grt 5 dr~~
Tin in die -

Case 8. John - age 28 - Pain at
the epigastrium - Tongue furred, little
whilst - has just come out of a
operation - Give Spt. Mendeirens -
R. Acetate Amo. $\frac{1}{3}$ fl.

Three times a day -

~~If~~ If this patient doesn't die
when I would say bleed him - Men who
have just come out of a debauch will ^{soon} die
without ever depurating. ~~die~~ ^{soon}
deleterious tremors developed by depur-
ation in fresh subjects - Mind how
you bleed -

~~If~~ Hydrated Saponaside of Iron
is the best antidote against the poison
of arsenic - tablet spoon full doses - Repeated
The Antimony - Saponaside next -
It combines with the arsenic & forms
an insoluble & inert comp. Acremate of Iron.

Scraps or Dr

Professor Meigs related a case to
his class of an ulcerative hymen
in a female who had borne several
children - under his care -

The Labiæ Minors in females
frequently protrude beyond the external
labia - which sometimes gives rise to
considerable irritation - Besides, irritation
up to the woman as she thinks she is
mal-formed. They have been removed.

Milk may be secreted into
the breast of a woman without
her being pregnant (Dugleson in
his Physiology relates the case of a man
having milk in his breast, from applying
a child repeatedly to it) Disturbance
of the womb from other causes
besides those of pregnancy, may give
rise to the phenomena.

Powitis is a troublesome disease
of female genital organs. at work
Bi-Borate Soda - $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
Sulph. Morphia $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. viij.
Aqua - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. viij. cc.

The same thing ~~may~~ arises and be
ript up by the involution of the hair
about the parts as in the lids of the eyes
Such offending hair must be
removed -

Meigs

~~For~~ Scarhus. Ulcerative tumours of the breast must ^{not} be removed - bear Morphia to compose the patient. Dr Dugas of Septa Ga. has removed these with success. 20 days. Mutter is applied before removal.

Koffman's Anodyne.

R. Sopph. Petter - - - - f 3 viij
Rect. Spts. - - - " 3 xij
Eth. oil (six wine) " 3 iiij. m.
Dose of 3j - jj-

Diarrhoea in Chlorosis.

R. Colk. Mistt. - - - f 3 vij
Catechu - - - - 3j
Kino (Tinct 2 qugs) 3j
Tinct Opii - - - 3j ss.

Dose - Spoonfull once or twice a day - — Bedford s.

When there is pain attending the diarrhoea the following may be given with benefit - according to Dr B.

R. Tart. Potash & Soda - {
(Rockwell salts) } - 3 vij.

Syrup Proprietas - - - 3 vij.
Peppermint Water - 3 vij ss.

This may be given in wine glass full doses -

Professor Mitchell - says, Plaster exert a powerful efficacy in arresting hemorrhage as have been shown in cases of profuse hemorrhage from the womb, & cases of purpura Hemorrhagica.

Sulphate of Prototide of Iron
Called. Sulphate of Iron or Leafferat -

This when given in the form of Pill
Should be converted into an hydrate
Sulphate. To do this it Should be
heated gently, care being taken
not to heat it above 212° as it
will be converted into a sesquioxide
of iron - an insoluble compound -
Dose grs - grs. Tonic & astringent.

Nov 27th - 1848 -

It night Dr. Pancoast took up
the common carotid artery,
The director us always to stand
below the shoulders of the patient,
not at his head, to cut downward
towards us - Make the incision long
enough, when the inner border of
the Stern's Cledo muscle. Then
raise, after having cut through
the integument, toward the palpebral
fascia ~~only~~, strip it, & turn your groove
director under the fascia, & I believe
he said platysma - divides muscle, &
divides it - You ^{may} run your finger along
the director if you choose - divide upward
till there come to the deep cervical
fascia - divides that in the same
way - You then come to the
sheath of the muscle artery itself -
here you must act cautiously. This
must be divided, raised and one

it, & with your groove director, separate the vessel from the sheath, don't separate it too far. Then pass your ligature under the artery from the vein - raise your ligature, to ascertain if it is really under the artery, as the longo-cepito muscle has been ligated for this artery. If an aneurism opens all operating for the pulsation will cease.

There is a nerve, ^(Descending now) that lies upon this vessel, a only ~~it~~ it also just where it is usually ligated. It is a branch of the ninth pair it may be cut, if it cannot be avoided. But you must not cut the pneumogastric, nor phrenic nerve.

The wound may be brought together by adhesive straps.

In dividing the sheath of the vessel raise it strip it through and turn your director under, & divide upon it.

Suppuration in Case of Fracture

If suppuration ensues, the matter should be evacuated at an early period; if it is not already in contact with one or both fragments, it may be speedily healed, and caries or necrosis may be the result. Ferguson's Surgery - pg 126.

Philada - Nov 29th 1848

Nitric Acid - Tonic & Counteractant

Aqua Regia - Nitro-Muriatic Acid
Rt. Nitro Muri-

Nitric Acid 1 part
Muriatic " 2 parts

Prof Houston gives the following as
a R. Aqua - - - f^z 4 -
Nitric Acid - 3 j.

Hydrochloric Acid (Muri) 3 ij -
Mix the muriatic & water first
& then add the Nitric -

Take two spoonfulls or wine
glasses of water -

Hopps Mixture -

R. Camphor water - f^z 3 j.
Nitric Acid - gtt. viij - x -

Finet spirit - gtt. x - xv.

Dose ^{recommended in cases of obstructive vomiting, accompanied with inflammation of stomach} Table spoonfuls - Prof Houston

Nitric Acid is employed in
urinary, calculous affection -
and for many other purposes -

Some add Sweet Spt. Nitre - 3 fls.
to Hopps mixture - I cannot say
that its efficacy is increased -

Dilute Sulphuric Acid

is for demonstration 1-13 - The

Official dilute sulphur acid is

40 dilute - 1-8-9 -

Mitchell's Mode of giving
Sulphate of Tinmine -

Sulph Tinmine	gr. xij-Xvj-xx
Arom-Sulph Acid.	get the same
Aqua - - -	3xij-Xvj-xx

Mix - Dose ^{an hour or so} 3i - every hour or so
until just before the expected paroxysm
then give all that remains - to
which may be added to each dose
5 to 10 drops Sinct opii - & twice
the quantity sweet Spt. Nitre, which
adds greatly to its efficacy - In this
you must be governed mainly
by the symptoms -

1st Stage of Intermission ~~is the~~ -
Cold Stage - The Stage of Congestion;
nervous disorder - Blood tends to the
center - Spleen distended - engorged
mucus membranes congested - Lungs
congested - Patients usually die in
Cold Stage -

In the Treatment - The indications
are - to expose - put the patient in
bed - apply warmth to back & extremities
Restore the blood to the surface &
to the parts most cold - Sudorific
Sinaipic - keep the feet in motion,
as it invigorates the circulation, & accelerates it

Diluents may be given - cold water
of patient's desires - Warms drinks
made of Balm - strong coffee -

The cold dough ^(dash) has been applied with
good effect - Dr. Mitchell seems to place
most value in this treatment -

When the cold stage is prolonged to an unusual length, and the nervous system seems to be deranged - upset - needs to be restored - Opium in two or three grain doses may be given - If Muscins are present combine, some Analeptics, Camphor - Myrr - Apogetta & Musk & of Opium choose Hypocramus - Spider web black - 2 to 4 grs.

The Tourniquet has been especially useful in hysterical affections, and convulsions -

Sometimes head & lungs, become greatly engorged - When any viscera seems threatened so as to endanger the patient Bleed in the cold stage -

Where the chills are prolonged - also examine the spine - Your view apt to find it tender - apply cups, Simpism &c - If the Stomach shows any oppression & of the head aches - the Cnetic is of especial importance Spica - Spicae & Salt Emetic - Mustard & Table Salt - Mustard alone & Simpism to extremities -

It may be necessary to use Stimulants ~~in the cold stage~~, you should be lavish in this respect

Hot Stage of intermittent fever
Stage of reaction - Skin hot
pulse strong, full - & the distribution
of the heat, & blood unequal, involving
important organs - Bleed -

Cool the system down - apply
Cold water - of patient objects
Vinegar & water - apply cold to the
head - as the skin does not act
as a deaphoretic mixture may be
given - Citric acid - or the
Common Soda powder may
be given

While cooling outer surface
cool the inner surface -

Salt of Soda - or Sulph Mag. -
Tart Arbutin -

Water -

is a good Sudorifer - Spas - &
is a good Sudorifer -

When the nervous system is
much disturbed add small quantity
Open to your prescription $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr -

Salt Water - Sulphate Zinc - &
Spas are mild emetics - When
reaction is general - if you bleed
- bleed general - When doubtful
exhibit as to blood letting - You may
bleed topically as it is best provoking
When the eyes looks mucky - the
appearance gloomy - bad signs - it
foretells evil -

Next Stage - the Sweating Stage
the terminal stage - sometimes take
place - may in anxious be left itself
more refined than palliated - grad

nally withdraw the two clusters - If
the sweats shunnted be too copious
use tepid water, & shunnted they
seems (the sweat) to exhauste the
patient, a lotion of alum and
Spts - alcohol - will be found of
importance - Well - command
this &

This stage gives way to the intermission
which may be long or short according to the
type of the disease.

The dispute as to time of the
administration of quinine, is yet unsettled.
It must vary according to the location
& intensity of the disease - If the
preceding Paroxysm has been
severe, you will not wait for
a remission, but give your remedies -
the great antiperiodic's in the declining
stage of the paroxysm - combined with
stimulants it has been & may be given
with profit - in the cold stage -

In general I have found the
following prescription to answer an
admirable purpose:

Sulph Turmeric - Gr xij - xv - xx
Chlor Vitre - as many drops
Water as many drachms -

St - at dose, commencing directly after
the paroxysm, giving it every hour or so
to which may be added, ^{or not} 5 to 10 drops
Laudanum & 10 to 20 drops Sweets Spts nitre
which adds greatly to its efficacy -

Just one hour or so before the expected
paroxysm give the remaining of the
Ointment

Typhoid Fever -
One of Mitchell's diagnostic signs of
Typhoid Fever. also -

Pearl ^{color} of the gums between the
molar teeth — the interspaces of
the molar teeth — Unfavorable sign.

Philadelphia - 1848 -

When abscesses occur of not in a
glandular structure it is favorable.

The shifting of the patient upon
the bed, ~~with~~ supporting himself upon
his elbows, almost always sign of
death -

Head is affected in different
ways - Dilatation of pupils - disposition
to fainting - Nostrils affected with
espt. of the nose affected with pul-
verulent dryness -

In Chest - complete with
Pneumonia - Soreness

~~The~~ The Skin presents several
phenomena - Irregularity of heat - which
is an unfavorable symptom in almost all
diseases.

Burbling in the right iliac fossa
peculiar (This is present in some other diseases
hence not peculiar ~~of~~ ^{to} Typhoid
Fever, almost always present)

Eruption appears about 7th
day -

Wriggles and tinnitus aurium,
deafness - Common to this disease

— Designing Mildness of Convulsions —
as among the favorable signs —
Patient may have 4 or 5 fits
a day, without being considered dangerous

Mrs. hint about Convulsions.

or Hysteria - Anticipating Labor.

Philadelphia Dec 23rd 1848

I will talk to you this evening about
some of the diseases, as they are called
of pregnancy. Pregnant females are subject
to edema of the feet, legs, vulva or
latis, which may extend all over the
whole system. This affection is dependent
upon obstruction of the vessels by the
gravid uterus - especially the veins
which return the blood from legs.

The swelling first commences in the
foot. This in primipara is more —
serious consequence, than in women
who have borne children.

This edema determines the blood
to the brain, and induces convulsion.

Noise in the head, Strange sensation,
Headache, half vision, Can only see one
half of an object, denotes derangement
about the Brain, approaching

Convulsions, which demands your
your whole attention. It is much
better to ward off an attack of
Convulsions than to cure them -

Subjects a woman to abortion, and
highly endangers her life. Won't
you take care of her ~~there~~, and
prevent her having the treated
derangement of cerebral function?

The brain is harassed - Won't you
attend her, and prevent the heart
from rushing its blood into this
most vital organ -

There where a young married
lady ~~ladies~~ submit herself to your
care. Won't you be careful to
properly ^{over} through this critical period
Take care of infiltrated legs.

(See Challys Mid. pg. - pg 92)

See also page 104 - 105f

Intense Cephalgia - pain epigastric
disturbance in vision, Sparks passing
rapidly before the eyes - Vertigo -
tingling of ears, embarrasment of
speech - Signs of Menilitic Dura -
& Chausseir -)

Massap. July 21st 1863.
J. H. M.

Cal Norcoman

Dear Sir - Your note informing me
that Mr. Wm McWhorter had placed an account
in your hands for collection, had been read -
Had I deemed the account just, it would have
been settled at Maternity, as it's open to do -
I will now give you an undivided statement
of the case - Mr. McWhorter's Boys came to me
to employ them, I questioned them, whether they
were authorized to engage work, They told me
they were, They stated they had been working for
so much per day - I told them certainly, I was
not paid ^{of} a day's work, & that I would only
employ them by the job - I told them Mr.
Harris had agreed to do the work for
\$30., which he was prevented from doing
by volunteering in the Army - I then told
the boys to examine the house, & set the
price for which they would do it - After
examining the house, they told me, they
would finish it for \$30. The same that
Mr Harris had agreed to finish it for - Then
to be sure & had every right, I told them
to go to this Master & inform him of it &
& if it was all right, to come ^{me} & go to work -
He came back & told ["] they had informed
judge McWhorter, who was then managing
for his son, he consented for them to
take the job - The above are the
facts in the case -

Hernia -

What may hernia be mistaken for? Answer
may be confounded with hydrocele - Scrotum
and tumours about the groin -

How are you distinguish hernia -
from hydrocele - Answer -

- Hydrocele the tumor commences
at the lower part of the scrotum - not
reducible by position - destitute of
the gurgling sound of intestine
flexibly, and at times is bellied.
~~Hernia increases after eating~~

What may strangulated Hernia
be mistaken for or what may it
be confounded with or assimilate -

Answer. Colic pains - pains
from Cholera, or rather hernia
may be the true seat of
trouble when colic is supposed
to exist.

Where is pain felt in ingui-
nal Hernia? A

At the umbilicus and seat of
stricture -

What are some of the symptoms
of Strangulated Hernia? A.

Persisting vomiting - even of
stercoraceous matter - cold sweat -
distension of patient - & -

I assure you it
is always pleasant to me
to settle my accounts without
having to force people to pay
without their cash - And if you
are as willing to see justice done
as ~~you~~^{Mr. McPherson} are to exact it, then we
will no difficulty ~~and~~ in the Settlement
After stating the above facts to
him, I think it is ungenerous
in Mr. McPherson to slip off &
put the account your hands
for collection without authorizing
you to settle it according to the
Settlement Treaty -

In addition to this, I bought
some substantial clothing for his negroes
which I thought he would allow
a credit for -

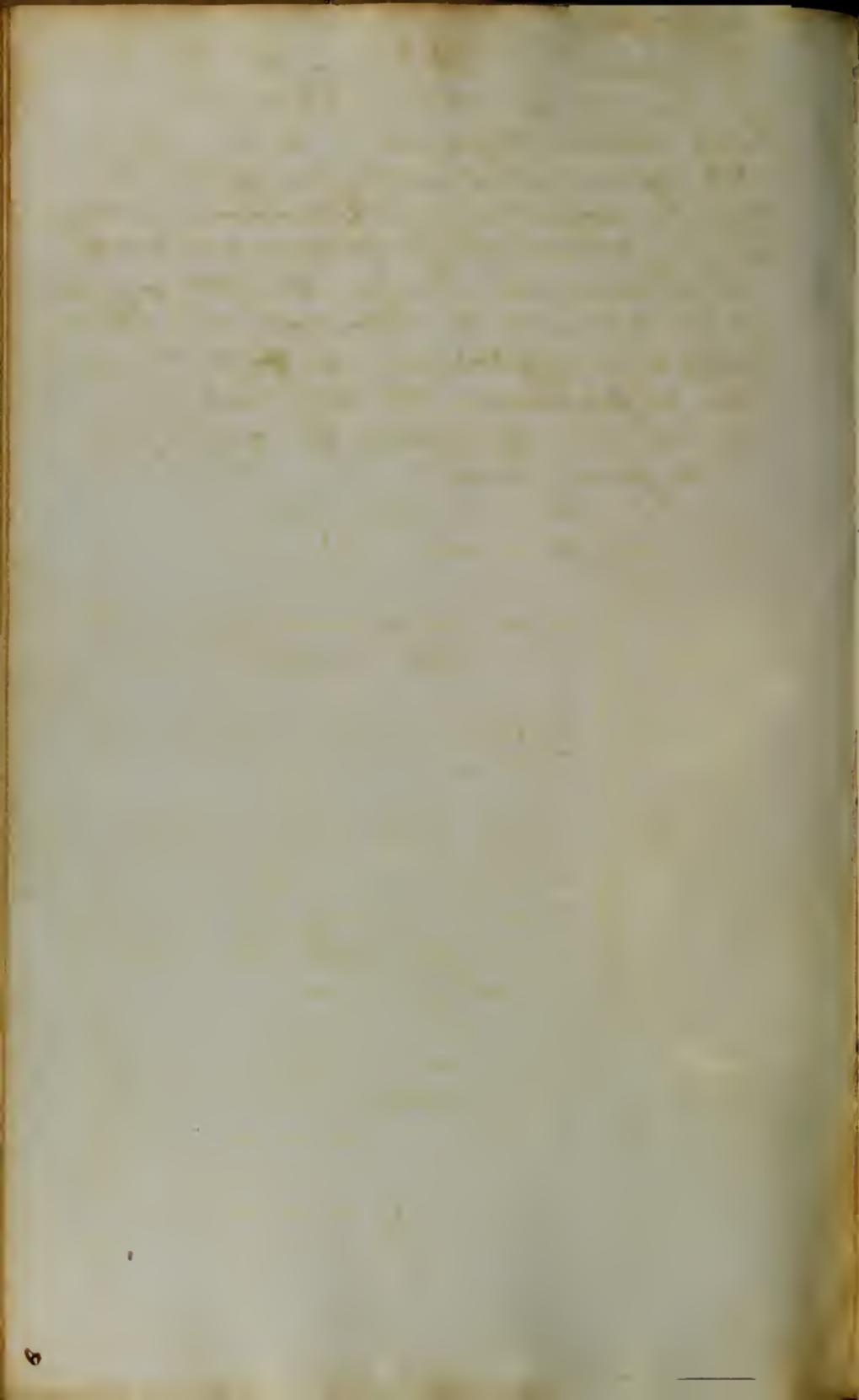
You will please see
Mr. McPherson & try to get him to
settle it in a pleasant way -

Very Respectfully

M. A. Cochran

Pancoast - Stated in his Lectures
that burns involving the elbow,
even when apparently but slight
will often demand amputation,
from exposing the ulna nerve
that runs superficial here.

P^r Pancoast says when a per-
son receives a burn in this
place, sufficient to warrant
the exposure of the nerve, it
will be proper to advise
amputation



Philadelphia -

Feb 1849.

J. K. Mitchell.

On Pneumonia -

or Pneumonitis - Inflammation of
the lungs - Cellular tissue of lungs
is inflamed, involving the finer cells
of the lungs - According Chomel.
The walls of the vessels of the lungs
are inflamed - Constituting
vesicular pneumonia - The pleura
is commonly affected - Some writers
call it pleuro-pneumonia - or
(pleurop-pneumonia)

Lesions in pneumonia after
death shows Three Stages -

1st Inflammatory Stage - Stage
of Congestion -

Ind. Deposit of lymph - The
lymphous stage - with which
you likewise have congestion
- This is also the stage or stage
of red hepatization

3. Purulent Stage - Stage
of gray hepatization - A stage
in which the inflammation
has gone on to suppuration.
analogous to inflammation in
any other organ - just what
happens in inflammation in the
arm or leg. This subject has
been made to appear mysterious

without any just reason - it is
because writers have confounded
things - Inflammation of the
lungs is not essentially different
from inflammation anywhere
else -

Sometimes there is dangerous
condition of the lungs, in pneumonia,
just as happens in inflammation
anywhere else - though this
condition exists sometimes
& mortally without any previous
inflammation - & either a degener-
acy of the part

Inflammation in an
organ diminishes the cohesion
of its tissues - it becomes more
friable - renders it more easily
torn - This may be one of
our means of judging the
extensiveness of previous inflammation
in post Mortem Examinations -

1st. Stage Seldom Causes
death.

Inv. Stage - Symphous stage
Stage of red hepatization -
Writers have described this stage
as the stage of hardness - others as
softening - This arises (decomposition)
from the way the examination
have been conducted -

In this stage the lung does
not crepitate - sinks in water -
the lungs present a granular
appearance. From the immobility

of the lungs, or want of elasticity, the ribs make an impression upon their surface - the lungs present the appearance of the spleen hence has been called splenization.

3 stage - the paroxysm stage - yellow or gray hepatization
the blood and lymph of the second stage, are replaced by pus - Almost all die in this stage - before the lungs can recover themselves - The pus forms in the intercellular fibres -

Gangrene may not be dependent upon pneumonia in this condition of the lungs, the patient, on account of the fetid condition of the lungs - is a great nuisance to his friends and attendants -

We have what is called -
Circumscribed Pneumonia -
Lobular P. Where it confined to
the small lobules -

Lobar P

Lobular P

Double P. Where both lungs are
an affected -

Single P. Where but one lung
is affected.

Intercurrent P. Where it super-
venes upon any other disease.

Pleuror Pneumonia - or Pleuro-P.
Right affected often than
the left.

Summit of left lung
rarely affected -

Feb 16. 1849. Pneumonia is inflammation
of the areola or cellular tissue of
the lungs. i.e. There is congestion
& the inflam. attacks serous membranes
& cellular tissue all at once -

- When the hepatication is not
complete, it is called spleenification

- In pleurisy simply you
have the left side affected mostly,
Pneumonia on right side
mostly, &c to &c.

Consecutive Pneumonia is
when it occurs or depends upon
some other disease -

P. usually occurs in Winter
& Spring

The season does not
as I may say produce P. but
permits its. /

P. may be caused by wound,
blows, acrid vapors - & effusive
cold potations - May arise
from no known cause - May
arise from suppressed eruptions
- Consumption - disease of lungs -

Pneumonia fatal to old people -

Sex exerts but little influence -

Sanguine temperament we would
suppose to be more liable -

Abusive application of medicines
such Mercury, Iodine, Arsenic
may act as exciting causes -

Hypostatic Pneumonia. may come
on insidiously - may come on
in typhus fever - Consumption.

Disease of the heart - Inflammation
of the liver - In Pneumonia
the liver is also sometimes affected
Hence we have what is termed
Bilious pneumonia -

Symptoms - General, physical
& local symptoms - - we have
some times cough - Rapid respira-
tion denotes an attack in infants
at commencement - To examine
a Child hold it up to you ear -

In hurried respiration you
may suspect pneumonia -

You may have dullness on
percussion - - As most all
of the inflammatory diseases
commences with a Child -

I would say -

Intermittent fever seldom
ever occurs in the night - that
is any attack'd of a Child -

Pain in Pneumonia, vague
deeply seated as the patient expresses
it -

Pain affects equally on inspi-
ration and expiration [Suppose the
pleura is affected with the Pneumonia,
would not it make a difference B)

- Inoldersay pain not so deep
more superficial -

The pain in pleurisy effected only
in inspiration - in pleurisy
respiration hurried & short -

Cough in P. usually from
the beginning - sometimes not
painful - The character of
the sputa is of importance
Here we have the rusty
sputa - or some shade of
yellow, at other times like
that of catarrh - The expect-
orated matter has quite a
tenacious character -

Percussion in early stage
does not afford any distinct
sign - In the sub-stage -
Stokes says the respiration
peculiar - Dr. M. thinks Stokes
may be deceived in attributing
this character to the respiration,
as the same phenomena is
dependent upon ~~the~~ hurried
respiration simply - Chomel
says the respiration loses force.

Crepitacu Aphonous, is
an important diagnostic sign
in this disease - Characterizes
inflammation in the minute
vessels of the lungs - Shaded
hepatization succeeds the crep-
itation disappears - Then you
have the Bronchospasm
respiration, caused by the lungs
becoming more dense, tenor
a better conductor of sound

Pulse usually quickened 100-140.
Sometimes flushed Cheeks - the
Cheek only next the pillow will
be flushed - eyes present a
brightened appearance - Nostries
pinched, the balance of the
face contracts strangely with
the bright eyes - Skin at
times, dry or moist - usually
moist of a clammy character
Occasionally vomiting - Majority
of patients complain of Headache
- Thirst

Hepatitis - Typhle - Conv.

Cough - (the blood is exceedingly
fibrinous) Respiratory less
painfull -

Ind Stage - Dullness on percussion
Coughing of ^{crisp} percussions - Here
we have broncophony - Patient
may be taphonomic - Patient
frequently - I may say generally
recovers from this stage - denoted
by a return of the crackling
sound to the lungs - Muttered
says the sub-crepitant sounds
is now heard which has been
compared to the tearing of silk

3. Stage - patient seldom recovers
there is a deterioration in the patient
Pulse & respiration more hurried, and
irregular - face pale and dirty
colored - sputa may be expectorated
- or purulent - of fetid odour
Decubitus Dorsal - intellect
of patient usually good - Sweats
cold - Skin may be of livid
appearance - rattling respiration
denotes death -

When Middle lobe affected
is often fatal -

Upper lobe more fatal than
the lower

When urine shows a
precipitate, of not albuminous, good
sign

D. Dr. said something about
remittent & intermittent P.

latent P. more dangerous -
than when it comes on at once

P. from measles, is unfavorable
Insidious P.

In third stage sputa become
fited - resembles prunes -

In dogger plausibly shifting
patient in positions you can
always diagnose it from pneu-
monia -

Treatment - 1st Stage you
have to abate the congestion -
& diminish the inflammation
& lessen the action of the heart.

and to correct the excessive fibrinous condition of the blood - our remedies for this - are - 1st Blood-letting
certain epidemics of pneumonia will not bear blood-letting.

When the signs shows the need of blood-letting - & you cannot bleed generally -

Cups may be instituted -
Blood-letting is contraindicated when the system is prostrated -

When the circulation is affected the shock done to the system -

The heart & arteries may be shocked, when bleeding may be instituted, failing your way,

Blood-letting sometimes - forbidden by age - old people do not bear blood-letting well.
Billious complications do not bear blood-letting -

Watch the mode in which Nature relieves herself - whether by skin - urine - hemicrystallites or by the alimentary canal - or

Next to blood-letting, ranks Tart. of Ammonium & Potassa - in the treatment of P. antiphlogistically

P. M. says cream of Tartar mingled with Tart. Emetick diminishes its irritating property
Say Bi-Tar. Polpo gr. Cr. Tart E. gr. 1.

In giving Tart. Emetic in Pneumonia you will continue

its administration after the symptoms have abated.

Sart Lenctis sometimes act, too much by the skin - Opium will correct this -

(Some Contend that Sart of Dr. & Ko. does not exercise its full effect unless it purges & nauseatis -)

Calomel is the next best remedy in the treatment of Pneumonia - It is, of

of immense value as a sedative in Children - And ~~the~~ you use Calomel as a sedative & against the plastic element of the blood -

Calomel - Tart Antimony & Nitrate Potassa has been recommended Digitalis may be given where excessive action of heart exists - Nitrate of Lead Dr. H. speaks of

When inflammation of Stomach exists, Antimony is forbidden -

Muskaria - used Cork Patches 31-31 per day - when the second part off by Nitro I cannot see how it ~~would~~ be useful only my certain Specimens - // Blister

In Cerebral Constrictions Blister to extremities & back of neck will be found useful

To sum up 128 Blood Letting
In - Last Autumn - 3 Calomel
are the many effects in the
treatment of P. - (At first)

In Third Stage the lungs
have been ruined - Pulse
slight - Cold sweat stands
upon surface - Cold clammy
sweat - But forms in the
~~lungs~~ Stimulants at times
will be demanded where the
patient seems to flag - When
the shock - will be repaired -

When the lungs becomes
in a dangerous condition
Sulphate of Quinia - The Chlorides,
Cocaine Ammonia - Will be found
useful -

P. M. observed something about
dissolving the blood globules -

Globous Pneumonia - This is
to be treated mainly by mercury -
N. S. Tart C. not so successful
Gives Calomel pt. as a Sedative
then as an alterative - The
moment patient becomes
under the influence of mercury
Stop it - Short of delirium, else
you may set up a Mercurial
Cretinism -

In some forms of Pneumonia
patients will not bear blood letting
they begin to die from the first

The pneumonia is of an adynamic's
character - In adynamic cases,
it may be proper to stimulate
at the convenient - Opium - May
be proper - Give and Dose

You need not fear as
long as the pulse is not accelerated
Atoxic form, excepting
disturbance of Circulo Spinal axis
Opium has been favorably thought
& I have known it to do good -
But sometimes, does harm

Revolvents will often less
of imminent service -

In those cases in which
the brain becomes involved - Musk
is decidedly beneficially

Camphor & Asafoetida
May be premised -

Diet - Mild - Mucilaginous
and Starch increased to nearly
water - 3 stage diet more
generous -

Coughs - Carb. Alkali has
the power of liberating the
tho phlegm -

Cough may be sympathetic

Important Items Referred To.

Mercury - As an Antiphlogistic See Southern Medical Journal for 1839. pg 757

Mercurial Inunction - pg 758.

Gonorrhoea - Balsam with Purple wax -
m — So. Surg Jour 1845 pg 475

Test for Bile - Pg - Ib - (1845) 218-

Whooping Cough

From Edeon & Shantz M.D. of Baltimore Md.
"Recipe for preparing whooping cough cordial
for private family use".

Take four ounces of dry root or six oz of
the fresh root, of the *Asarum canadense*,
(Commonly Called wild ginger) bruise it into
a coarse powder, and pour one pint of boiling
water upon it in a tin or other vessel, set
it by the fire that it may be kept hot, but
not boiling, for three hours. Keeping the vessel
closely stopped or covered all the time, then
strain off the liquor through a coarse cotton
or linen or cotton cloth pressing the
mass well to obtain all the strength. Then add to
the liquor as much loaf sugar as it will
dissolve, from one to two pounds. Take
a quarter of an ounce of cochineal
bruise it to a coarse powder and add to it
one eighth of an ounce of Salts of tartar,
pour upon this one gill of boiling water
Stir it a few minutes and strain it

through a thin coarse flannel and at
the liquor to the above, stirring it well
and letting it a side to cool. Keep it
in bottles, closely stopped, in a close
cellar for use. It is always best to
make it as you want it for use, as in
this form it will not keep well. It
is much more effectual in this form
(I suppose when just made), than when put
up to keep a long time.

Dried this for use for a child under six
months $\frac{1}{2}$ a tea spoonfull, from 6 to 12
months, a few spoonfulls, from 1 to 2 years
a tea spoonfull & a half from 2 to 5 years
2 tea spoonfulls, at a dose to be given
once an hour once in two hours.
once in three hours or once in four
hours, according to the severity of
the disease.

The diet should be as near as possible
that of bread and milk. If the child
has looseness of the bowels, rice water, rice
jelly, or rice & mutton — very little animal
food. If the child be still at the breast,
let it take the breast moderately, not
too often, nor too much at a time.

Be very careful that you obtain the
true Asarum canadensis, as in some
parts of the country, other plants are
called, colts foot. The true Asarum
has a taste very much resembling ginger,
the leaves are very nearly round, somewhat
kidney shaped, and only two leaves

ever grow from the same crown
The leaves grow from the crown at
the root of the grown - The plants
grow in shady places in the woods
in hills & mountainous places, or
on banks of streams &c

This Recipe was given to me by
Mr Harris - 1830.

Delirium Tremens

The immediate relief from that most painful of
diseases, the delirious, by the simple topical application
of ammonia, and the allaying, in the most
speedy and effectual manner, the paroxysms of
~~delirium tremens~~, by the use of carbonate of ammonia.

Case. 1st Dec. 1853 - Mrs Haynes, Widow
aet. 60. Attacke with Epilepsy. Severe fit
commenced with pain in the right eye.
Fit brought on unconsciousness - Dr Willm.
Saw in 4 hours after attack - bled her
& gave emetic Fort Ant Patoe, Doctor
feel, I was called 8 hours afterward,
recommended. The bleeding ^{to be} repeated
and 2.0ff Croton oil given. rested
tolerably well during the latter part
of the night, thenew up the oil -
Repeate ^{on} next morning. Operated
well, she was much better
next day - Had another attack
in 3 or 4 weeks - The cause of
the disease having been thought by
the attending Physician to originate
from a Mæcous tumor of the Scalp

The tumour was removed, without
much difficulty, she was seized
with another attack, just one
week from the time of the
operation. & died in about
3 hours.

Query. Could the operation
have any thing to do ^{with} the imminent
occurrence of the second attack?

Dec 15th 1853.

Case 2^d. Negro Woman age 23. had
2 Children - Attacked with slight
hemorrhage, like the menstrual flux -
Continued some 7 or 8 days, when
she was seized with pain in the
region of womb & sensations of
prolapse ^{bowl fistula} - Without making a
vaginal examination, which ought
not have omitted, I supposed the
Case 2nd - Congestion of the
womb, with hemorrhage - Gave
muscating doses of opium with blue
pill & Morphine.

No. Case much better - give
setting up, continuous treatment -

No 17. Called in haste to the girl
She was laboring under all the
symptoms of labor, having
bearing down pains - after
a few pains she passed a mass
of flesh, interspersed with formation
not much dissimilar to the pulp
of ~~meat~~ Muscovies - which
I pronounced to be hydatid mole.

March 27th 1854.

Mrs Lucy Whelby — aged attaches a few days ago with Sore throat, which in a measure passed off, & returned again with leions, at the same time a small pimple appeared on side of the nose — from which an ^{eruptive} ~~inflammation~~ ^{eruptive} ~~inflammation~~ broke out — (March 28th) two days after I was called to see her, ^{very waering} found her with high fever, ^{Sub. Sat. Fev.} pulse 130, bowels costious. Eruption extended over half her face, to her way her foreheads. Directed Solue Castorina, operated that night 5 times —

28th. Found her much the same, gave 20. drops Tinct Hellebore (half the strength of horwood) in 2 hours, pulse reduced 135 beats, vomited once, bilious blister — ordered Inst. H. to be applied every 4 hours provided her pulse became frequent, to allay the uneasiness of stomach, & promote ^{Give person, 2g. Inst. after} Diaphoresis — also 2 blue soals, be given, one at 11th clock the other at night. applies topically the tar ointment (For 1 part, Gun powder 2 parts Lard 1/2 part, made into a mass, by being well rubbed.

The swelling I should have anticipated had extended to about one half the face, In addition to the tar being a pt. Blister was applied to some part to prevent if possible further extension of the inflammation. Upon the Eruption, I might add there were several blebs, filled with

thin serum fluid - which I let out
Mar. 28th

Found her no better - Swelling in face
much increased - Pulse 120, feeble & very
Compretable - No Sub. Sen., nor Cerebral
symptoms, slept but little during the
night - Bowels acted several times,
Thirst still urgent. The Blister drew
slightly, which seems to arrest the
progress of the swelling toward the
Scalp - The Hellebore had been
repeated only twice in 12 gths doses.
Continued - Tinct H. 15. gths. every
admitted at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 9, o'clock in
A.M. Stomach became irritable
Gave 12 gths Muriat Linct opii.

Bowels now seemed to act too
freely, gave 12 gths, (in course of an hour)
more Muri. S. Opia - Slight delirium
occurred, which I attribute to the effect
of the opii, slight hiccough was
induced, which is frequently the effect
of Hellebore to allay this soon.

Her sp^t at 11 - sp. Capt S. Op. sp. - She
soon fell into a sweet sleep -
Slept an hour & awoke much
refreshed - Pulse by ^{& increasing in volume} hour
reduced to 84-90. still free
from any pain in the head -

S. One O'Clock, gave her 12. gths
T. H. 15. gths Muriat Linct Rose -
The dose to be repeated every 3
hours, provided her pulse arose
in frequency - At night, give Blew
pills & Fructop, 25 gths Muriat Opia

to be repeated if necessary - If the
hiccough should occur, give
Linct Soft. 3 p. le. Spt. S. Ether 3 p. —
Continue the Linc. Usp.

A. A. Bell

30. Found her some better, pulse
110; swelling slightly diminished, slight
dub. S. taste. Give 15 gts. S. belladonna
which reduced the pulse to 90.
Occurring at the same time, hiccups
or check which, antispasmodics
given, in 3 hours, in few
perspirations, & easy, only
now & then. Complaint now is
gastric ~~symptoms~~ uneasiness. Continued
Munct. Linct. Give 15 gts. doses,
every 3 hours - with ~~a~~ Spt.
Ait 6th, as a deaphorizer.

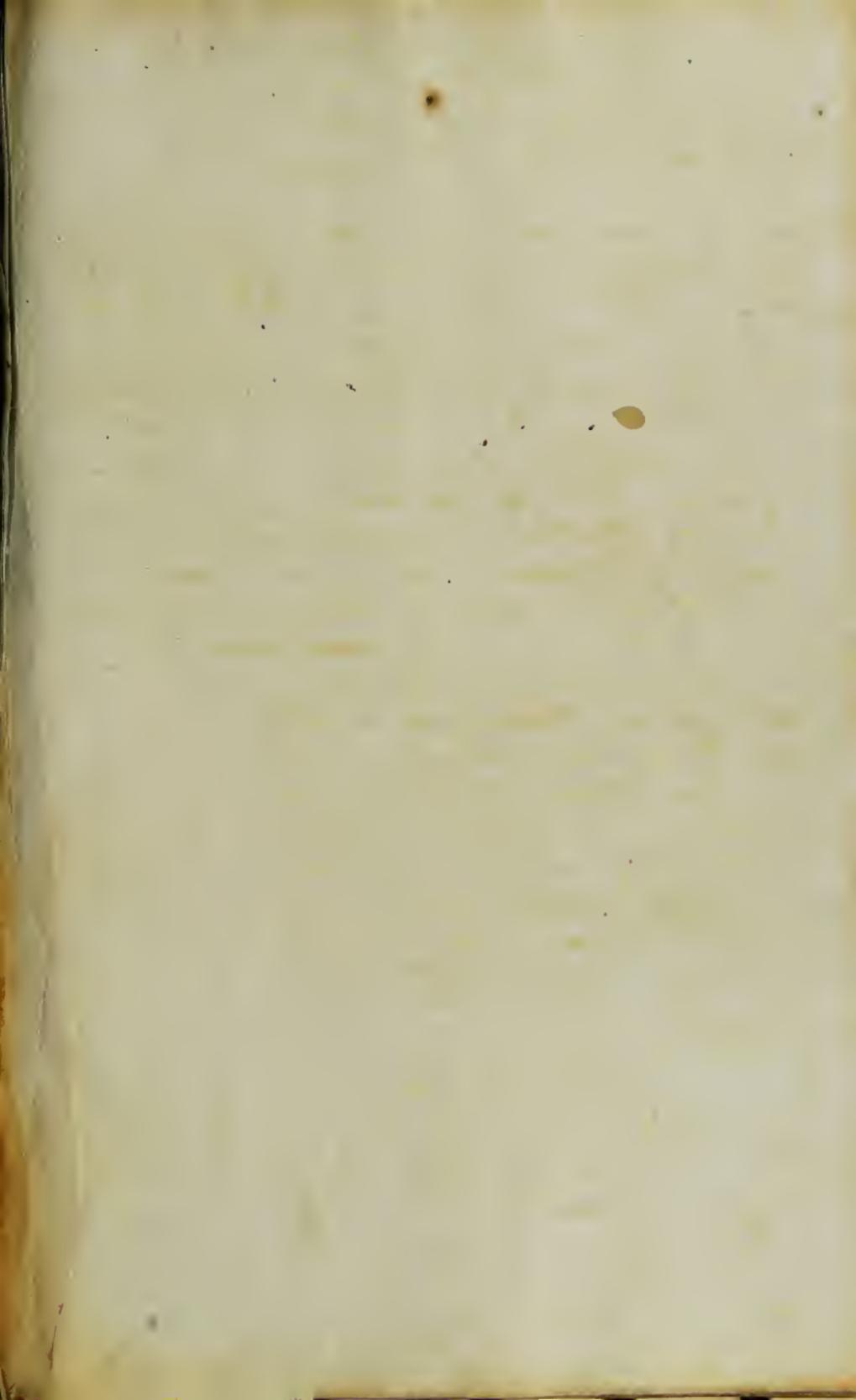
31. Dr. — Patient better, bowels
not moved since day before yesterday
Give dose Sals., opozated, fine
dust, increased to checker末
Spt 15c - Patient much better
discontinue treatment, except
little Camphor water, to be
given occasionally.

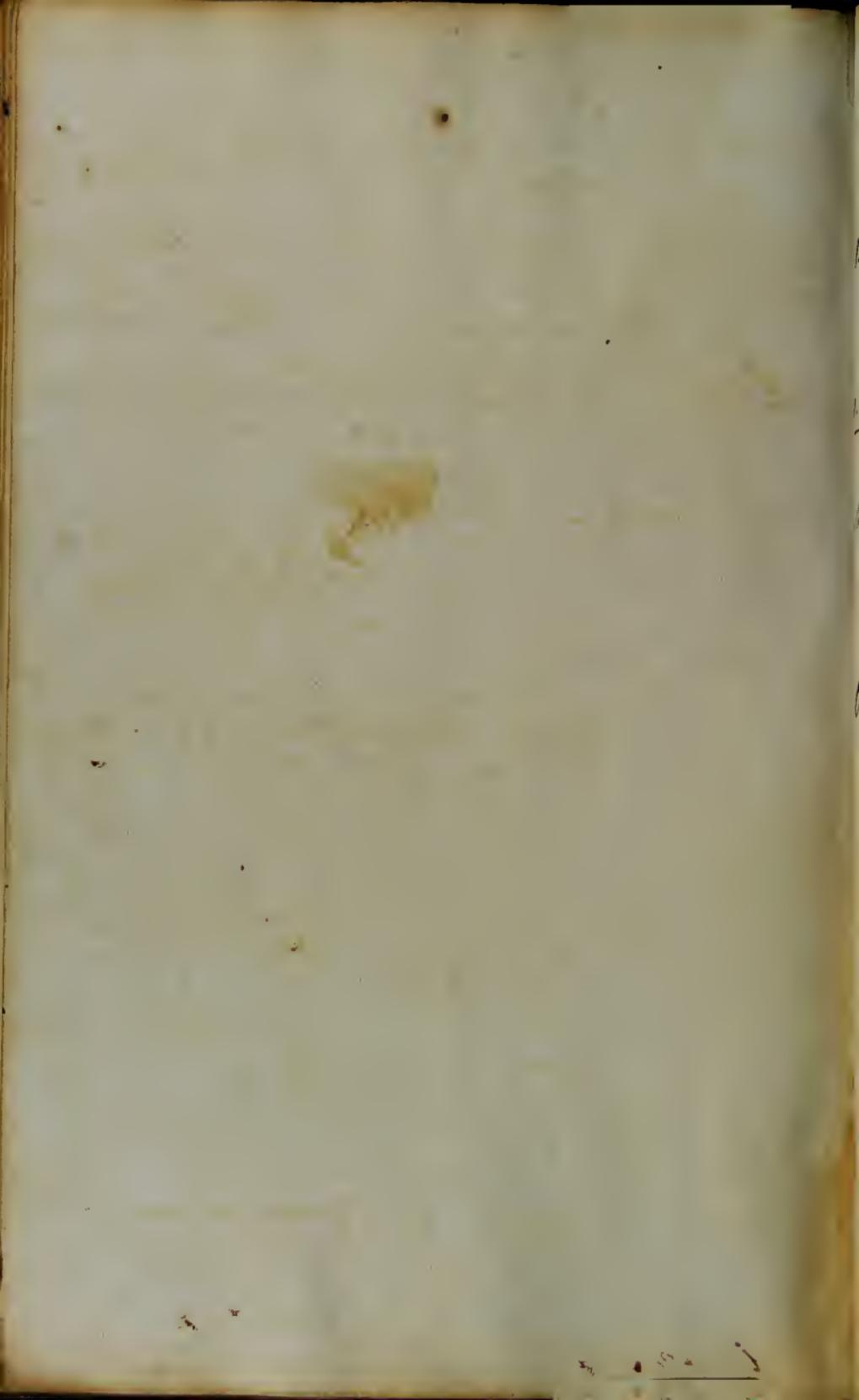
Note 1.

Dr. C. H. Spencer endeavours in
the Southern Med. & Surg. journal for
April 1854 to establish Camphor as a
cure in ergotismas

Note 2-

A poultice made of bruized Crans
berries is said to be good as a local
application - (Newspaper)





Materia Medica - Gustow

Is the Science which treats of Medicines
The Agents are divided into -

1. Vital - Agents which act through
influence of vitality - depending
thereon for their action - which
are divided into
1. Sedatives - Which lessens the vital
actions -

2
Mechanics - Which

- 3
Chemical - Which acts independently
of the vital influences, con-
sisting with them -

Aqua Pugia - Nitro-Nitric acid

Nitric acid 1 part 431.

Nitrate " 2 parts 434. Water 31.

Water " 4. " Nit-

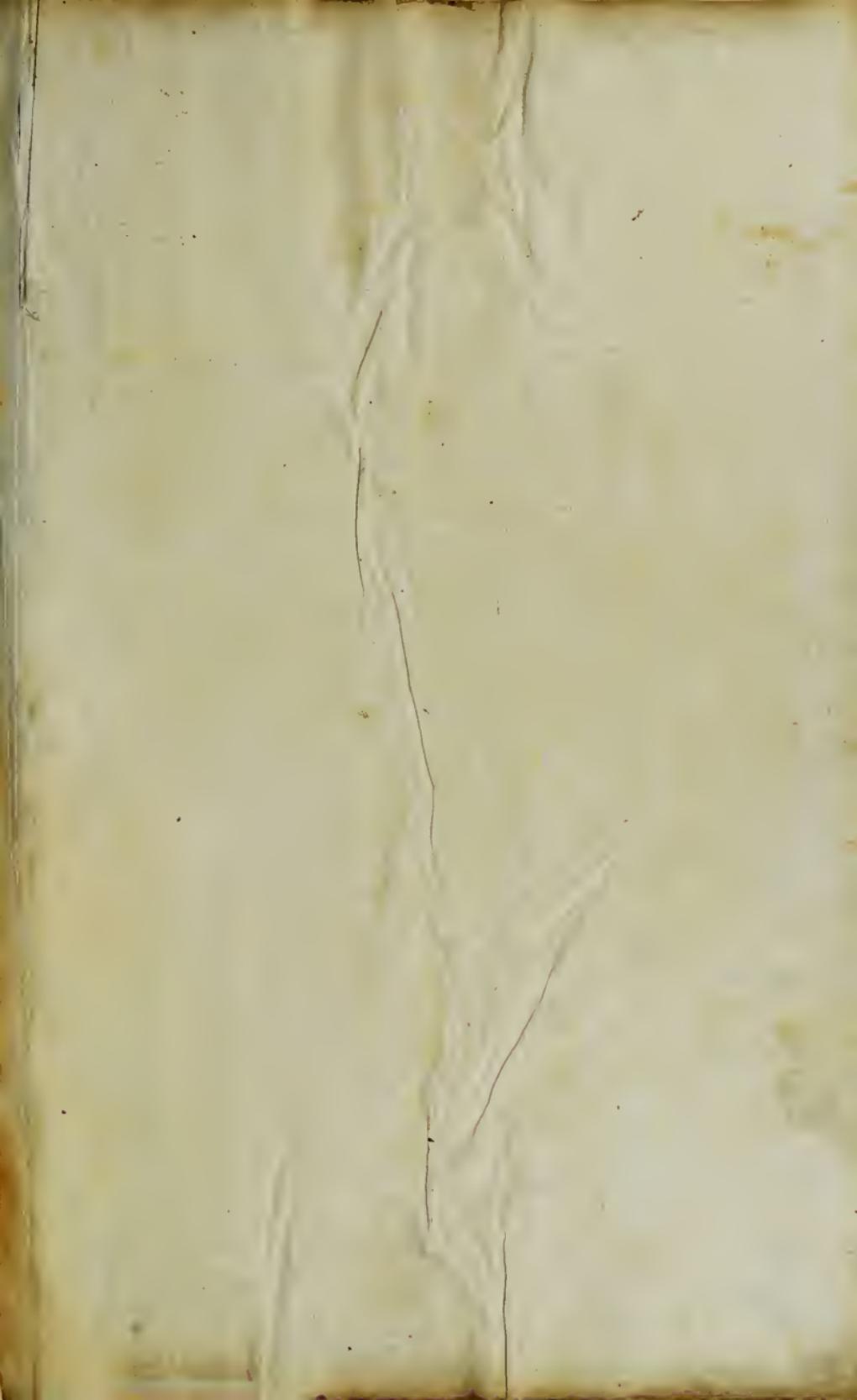
the water with the Nitric Acid, then
add the Nitrate acid, this prevents
the escape of the Chlorine,

~~does~~ small the sponge to have glass
water ~~432~~ p. sweets Nitric have been
added. This must be a Mixture
as to the doses - I Shant 10- or 20
doses. a large dose -

Stimulants.

Capiscum - Cayenne Pepper. Inhal.
Amorpha - Vase Powder gr. v-x.
Tinot. gtt. x - 2y - East Indies &
Tropicall America - Principle -
Capsicin - Stimulant and Powerful
Rubefacient -

Sinapis Nigra and Alba. White or
Black Mustard. Seed when
swallowed is laxative. Active anche
in indicate in torpidity of the stomach &c -
Valuable Rubefacient - Stimulant
It frequently determines to the
Kidneys, has been beneficially employed
in dropsy. Paste of Mustard should
be allowed to remain on too long -
Active Principle Val. acr - See -
Despersatory -



PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES
ON LAVING THE CORNER STONE OF THE
WASHINGTON MONUMENT,
IN HAMILTON SQUARE,
OCTOBER 19th, 1847.

The Procession having arrived at the Square, the commencement of the Ceremonies will be announced by the firing of a single gun.

1. PRAYER, by the Rev. THOS E. VERMILYE, D. D.
2. Laying of the CORNER STONE, by Governor YOUNG,
ASSISTED BY THE GOVERNORS OF OTHER STATES.
3. The following ODE, written at the request of the Committee, by GEORGE P. MORRIS, Esq.

Will be sung by the Members of the several Musical Societies,
assisted by the whole assemblage.

MUSIC: "Old Hundred."

A monument to Washington?
A tablet graven with his name?
Green be the mound it stands upon,
And everlasting as his fame.
His glory fills the land—the plain,
The moor, the mountain, and the mart.—
More firm than column, urn, or fane,
His monument—the human heart.

The Christian—patriot—hero—sage!
The chief that heaven in mercy sent:
His deeds are written on the age—
His country is his monument.

"The sword of Gideon and the Lord,"
Was mighty in his mighty hand:—
The God who guided, he adored,
And, with His blessing, freed the land.

The first in war—the first in peace—
The first in hearts that freemen own:
Unparalleled—till time shall cease—
He lives—immortal and alone

Yet let the rock-hewn tower arise,
High to the pathway of the sun,
And speak to the approving skies,
Our gratitude to Washington.

4. ADDRESS, by Chief Justice SAMUEL JONES.
5. An ORIGINAL QUARTETTE, dedicated to the Washington Monument Association words and music written for, and sung by THE APOLLO BROTHERS."
6. ADDRESSES, by G. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq., and J. C. HART, Esq.

BY ORDER
ROBT. D. HART, Sec'y.

ELIAS T. DRAKE,
HAMILTON FISH, }
WILLIAM HALL, }
JOSEPH C. HART, }
CALVIN POLLARD, } COMMITTEE
OF ARRANGEMENTS.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Stationer and Printer, corner Wall and Water-sts.

MOUNT VERNON LODGE,

No. 73,

I. O. of O. F.

Instituted August 5th, 1842.



CELEBRATION

or
LAYING THE CORNER STONE

of
WASHINGTON MONUMENT,

BY THE

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

New-York, October 19th, 1847.

Jefferson Medical College, }
March 8 1849 }

Mr Addison A. Cole, of Ga ~
is entitled to examination in Class No. 8

P. M. Weston Dean.

My Dear Sir,

I do see the necessity of altering
a single word. It is quite correct as it is, and
reflects great credit upon its author.

Yours truly
Theophilus Fiske

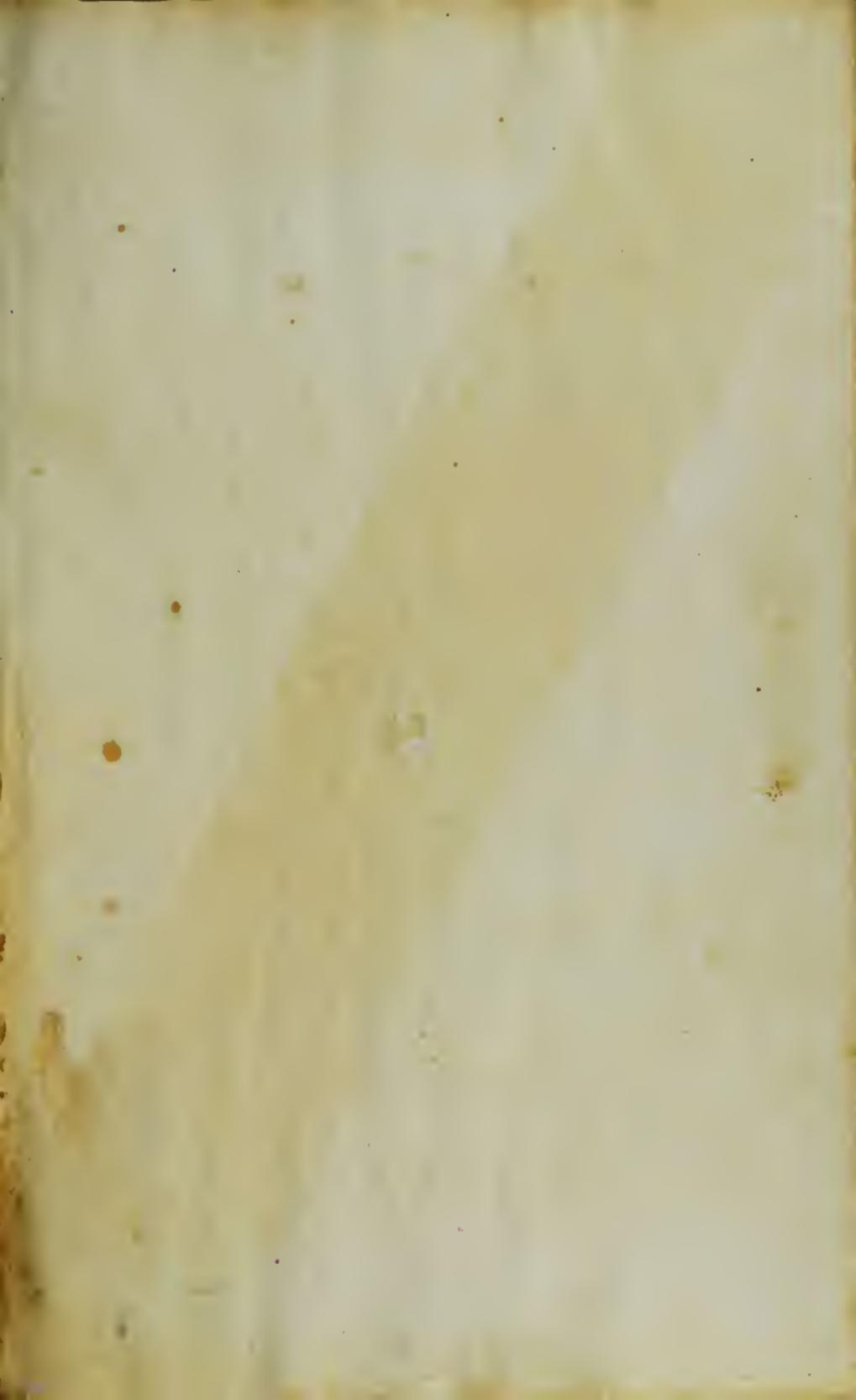
Feb. 1. 1819

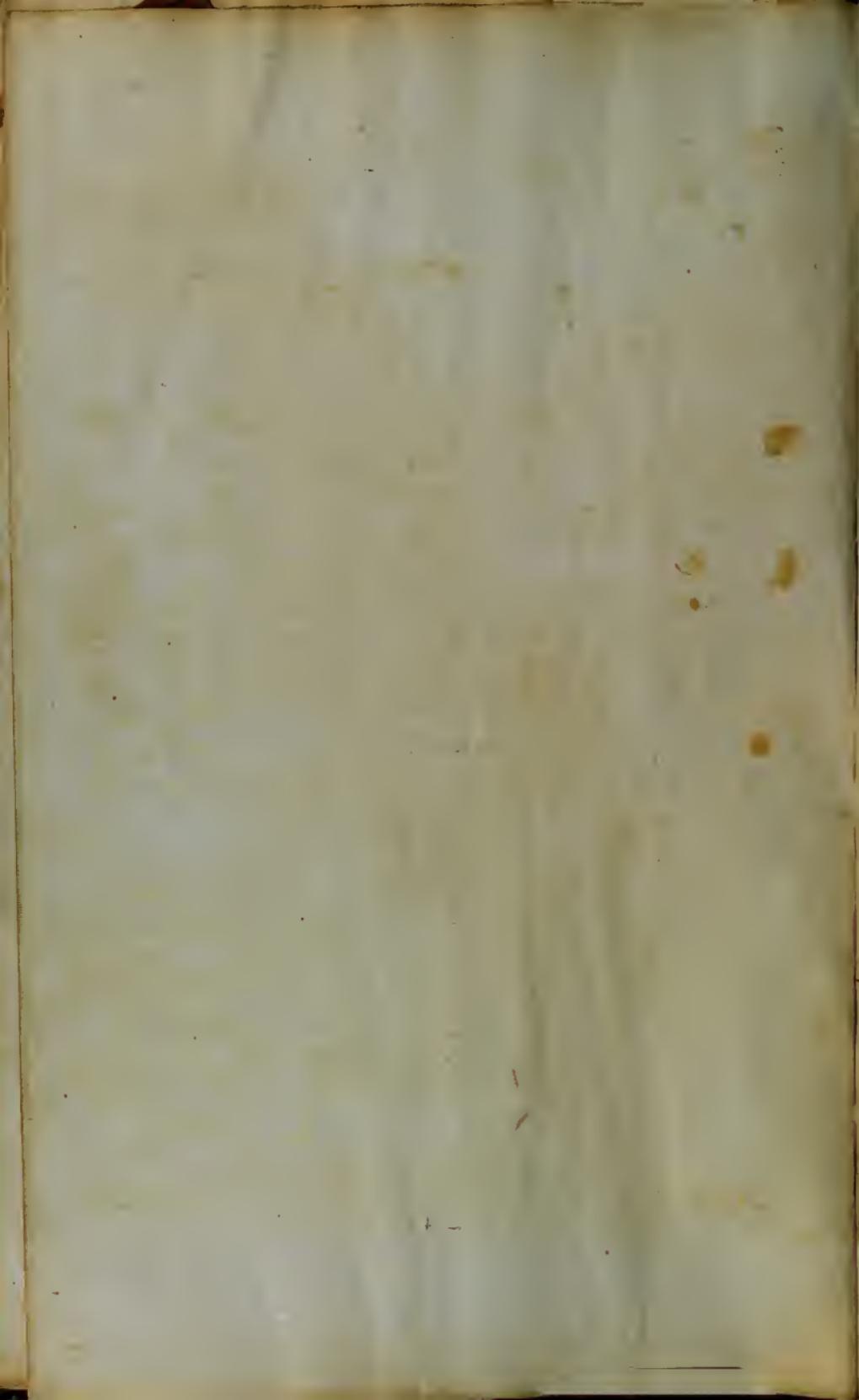
Dear Sir

I return to you, inclosed,
Dr. Dickens' letter in which
I beg you to receive my thanks.
I have read it with great
pleasure, and was happy
to find that he met the
attack with such prompt
= tude, to which, probably his
good success is attributable
when you write to the Doctor
pray present my respectful
regards, & believe me very
truly yours ever res'

John Muir

Mr. Belle





New York Oct 28. 48.

Dear Sir

I am delighted to hear of the success of your operations. It certainly removes a disgusting deformity. I shall pinch up some last names for the sooner or later.

I have lately straightened a horse which had been crooked 12 years - I cut all the tendons below the joints and portions on the sides of the muscles extensorius and internum.

Great force was required, which he would not have made without the full influence of Chloroform.

I would advise you ^{to} try first this plan - After the leg is straight, you must confine it by an obtuse angle on one or both sides -

If you cannot succeed Amputation is justifiable -

A. T. Bell

Yours truly

J. M. Weller



New York 20 May 48

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 12th Inst. with the Speci-
-mens came safely to hand.

The tumor belongs to those growths
which the French Surgeons have ^{of wild} Vegetations - they
were formerly called vascular Nevi's - the singular
part of it is, that she has two Sisters affected in the
same way - they are generally the result of unclean-
-liness or irritation, and are not malignant in their nature -

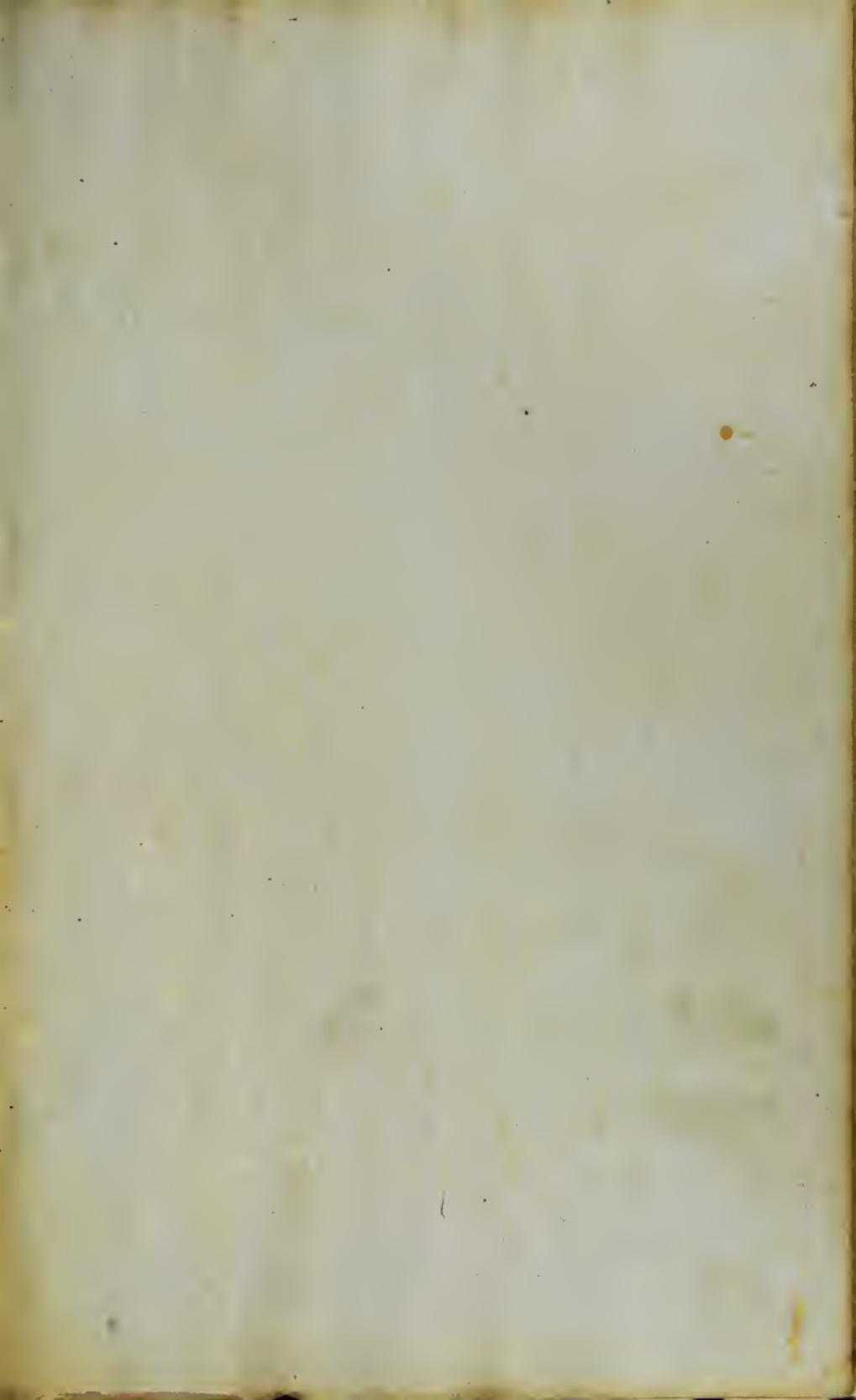
Excisions or Caustic application are
necessary for these cases. The liquid Caustic you
will find the most effectual, as the Saponified Soda
or the Acid Nitrate of Mercury applied one or
two at a time with a Camellia Linseed pencil.

I am gratified to hear that the deformity
of your eye has been cured, & that speech also has
been improved -

Yours truly
J. Mott.

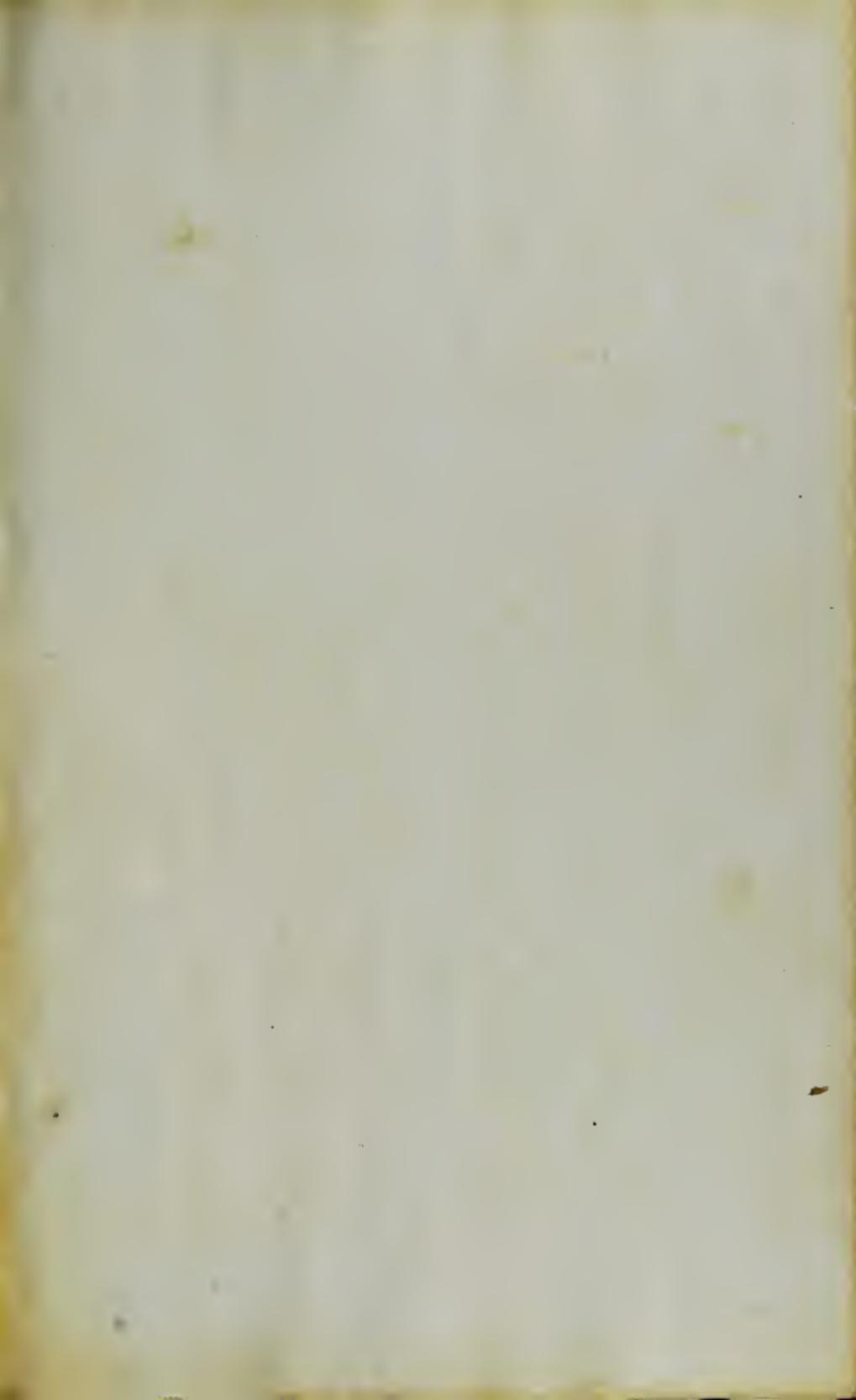
J. Bell -





The Umbilical Cord.

Generally ploughs off in three or four days - sometimes it will leave fleshy excrescences, which is generally termed "private flesh". Dr. Bedford has a great deal of confidence in the simple application of Calomel to the trouble part - this will be generally seen that is needed.



Purulent Ophthalmia.

Known by difficulty of opening the eyes
there is a kind of agglutination of the
lids. The upper eye lid is protruded
this is produced in a majority of the
cases by a too mucous secretion
or some acidic secretion of the Naso-nasal

Treatment -

Wash -	Bichloride Mercury	gr. i.
	Sal Ammoniac	gr. vi.
	Aqua.	3 vij

Nitrate Silver
Aqua Distillant

gr. v.
3 j.

How to use it - First clean the
eye with the first wash with a clean
sponge - Then with a camel's hair
pencil paint over the conjunctiva -
This may be done three or four
times a day.

Purulent Ophthalmia is an inflammation
of the conjunctiva - If early called to
a case the prognosis is good -
This is a suppuration of or the
infection of pus between the lamellae
of the eyelids.

At night the eye lids may
be painted with the last prescription
paint.

Dr. Bedford has a great deal
of confidence in his treatment -
in the long. stage -

Mammary Gland Diseases of.
After delivery enlargement of the milk glands
are liable to take place -

Treatment - Friction with common
sweet oil will generally dissipate these
enlargements -

Poison Potassium

When treat diseases of the Mucous
Membranes, if you use this ~~red~~ remedy
give small doses else you will
aggravate the disease you are
trying to cure -

Prof. Mitchell
of Jeff City.

Miscellaneous Recipes.

Cough.

R. Sapp. Balsom Tolu.

Parrygorie

Olive oil -

Spts nitre

Symp Squills & & - 3*i.*

V. Molt.

Chronic Gout

R. Ext Cicuta. 3*i.*

: pulv. Opii g*ro*

gtt. Rose XX. - one every three hours.

Gonorrhoea -

R. Bal Capabiev 3*lb.*

Canap. Spts Savander 3*ii.*

" Nitre 3*ii.*

Root Opii. 3*i.*

pulv. Gum Arabic 3*ii.*

Aq. Sout Bulcent 3*iv.* M -

Dissolve the arabic in the boiling water and add the other ingredients give table spoon fullter die - Chapman -

German Eye Water -

R. Sulphate Zinc 3*iv.*

Gum Arabic 3*lb.*

Spring Water 3*vi.* M.

Indelible Ink.

R. Nitrate Silver 3*ii.*

Gum Arabic 3*ii.*

Ague 3*vii.* - M.

Yellow Wash
Rx. Perchloride Mercury gr. VI.
Aqua Calcis. 3 dr. M.

Litron Antimur -
Rx. Pur. Mercury by weight - 1 part
Nitric Acid " 2 "
Olive oil 9 "
Lard - 3 " M.

Hore eye wash.

Rx. Guttu - 3 fl.
Spiraea cili - 3 fl.
Rub them closely together - Then close
the eye at night and apply it the edges -
It will do no hurt if it gets in the eyes.
Matt.

Cough in Inflammation of the lungs.

Rx. Comp. Linet Apis.

Oxynele Seille - 2 dr. 3 fl.
Tart Antimony 3 dr. 4 fl.
Ext Silycath - 3 fl.
Muel Gum Acac - 3 fl.

Rx. Wash for the Gums.

Linet Myrrh 3 fl.
" bark 3 fl.
Rhatany - 3 fl. M.
V. Matt.

A Lard Ondyne -

Rx. Sigr. Papries - 3 fl.
Avel gum acac - 3 fl.
Selt Morphia - 3 fl.

Give $\frac{1}{2}$ pint - the other $\frac{1}{2}$ in 2 hours, afterwards
Bedford

Marsh Sore Nipples.

Rx Nitrate Argentine gr.	10-10 20
Aqua Para	3 <i>ij</i> .

Philblain.

Rx Soap. Turment.	3 <i>ij</i> .
Mint Camphoraceous	3 <i>ij</i> .
Aqua Ammonia	3 <i>ij</i> .
Oil Orgaenum	3 <i>ij</i> p. m.

For the Same -

Rx Hydro Chlorate lime.	3 <i>ij</i> -
Lard -	3 <i>ij</i> . m.

Gonorrhoea -

Rx. Bal. Ceparia 4 pts. Nitre aa.	3 <i>ij</i> .
Mint Wine & Serubith aa	3 <i>ij</i> .
Mint Apri - - -	3 <i>ij</i> p. m.
Take two tea-spoonfuls every morning -	

Beayonc -

Pills for Sep. Moust.

Rx. Acetato of Iron.

Aloes

Palo. Ginger.

Pete. 60. one Morn. & Eve.

3*ij*.

" p.

" i. m.

Moss -

Diarrhoea in Children -

Rx. Camph. Calachue.	3 <i>ij</i> .
Camph. Mint Apri.	3 <i>ij</i> .
White Sugar.	3 <i>ij</i> .
Mint Water	3 <i>ij</i> .

Take large tea spoonfull after every
discharge of the bowels - Moss -

Chancron -

Rx Bln Rico " gos. ij

Milk with rice. Dose 2 pints in a day - " ij.

Rheumatism.

R. Vinum Colchicum

Magnesia - a a -

Take from full every hour until it causes
relief.

Dissenterhoea -

124. Art. Reaps -

Lettuce - a a 3*l*.

Quin Camphor. 3*l*. M -

pt 10 Piles - one every 2 hours Bedfud.

For Gonorrhoea.

R. Balsom Copabina 3*m*.

Pulv. Cubeba. 3*lb.*

Tallap 3*ms. xlv*

Make into an electuary - Give $\frac{1}{2}$
in the Morning & the other at night -

Pratt's Cathartic Pill.

R. Alves Pulv. 3*m.*

Scammony 3*lb.*

Gamboge - "

Tallap " $\frac{1}{4}$

Culonel - 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Tart Emeter 3*lb*

By Denning. Student

Succorrhoea.

R. Sweet Ape. 3*l.*

Rectal Sead. grs XXX.

Put this in a pt warm Water. Make it well
full a Male Syringe full every night - Internally Bal-
loons 3*l.* Comp sweet ape 3*l.* M. one tea Spoonful 3
l. Day in water - & the Element will bear it -

Dact Ostrans Pile for Chlorosis.
pain in the stomach or breast - for dyspepsia
& Cervical Sore. -

Rx. Anise seeds full Draped -

Aloes. Pile Myrtle - 20. drs.

Carb. bel Sal Soda - 21. m

Mix into pigs common shot -

Retention Catarrhia

Rx.	Opium Myrt.	3ij.
	Selph of Ferri	3i
	Sulph Carb. Potash	3f
	Camphor	30z. M.
App.	3lb. Dose 3 D. C.	

Pustular Ophthalmia

Always owing to disordered state of the
digestive organs. - Give powder every
morning of 2 grs. Spica & 4 grs Rhei for
4 days to a child from two to 6 years old -

Infirmary
Barulent Ophthalmia

Always dangerous - conveyed only by the
breath - Cup on the temples -
Wash - 20. grs Acetate lead - to one
pt. water - Time of 3. 15. Ep. salts - 4 grs.
Tart Lemone - in ~~tum~~ tumbler water
Dose suppletable spoonful every hour
till the nausea is procluced.

For warts or excrescences on the Conjunctionae

Rx. Urtent Nitratum grs. xxx.

Pure Ag 3i.

Apply to the skin and wash it off with
water -

Inipient Stage of phthisis

Rx. Naptha.

Acid. Sulph. &c.

Tinc. opii. Camph - $\frac{1}{2}$ a fl. ss. M.

Dose one spoonful night and morning
and often of the Cough - troublesome. Also
drink freely of wild cherry bark during
the day. Malt -

For female 48 - complains of palpitation of
the heart & gastric irritation, bowels irregular
and a edema of the feet & legs.

Prescribed Rx. Pulo. fum. carb gr. xxxvi.

Zingiberis

Scillae $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. xij M.

ft. puto xij.

Dose one three times day.

Female - act. 35. - there is considerable gastric derange-
ment, and some disease symptoms of organs & disease
of the Stomach, general debility & emaciation
advise a tonic course to be pursued -

Rx. Ferri Sac. - - - gr. xxv

Bismuthi. Subnitras gr. xij

Pul. Zingiberis gr. xv

Ett. Gentianae g. s. M.

ft. pte. No. xij -

Dose one three times a day before eating
Rx. Ampulas Siccis over the epigastrium -
drink freely every day infusion humuli

Malt Clinie -

Chorea - Treated with Carb
iron, and strichnine

affords 9/2. gr. also purgative

Senna - -	3 fl.
Ial/cup	3 fl.
Cardamom seed -	3 fl.
Cream Tartar	3 fl.

Infuse in hot water -

Mix & ag, well two or three times
a day -

R. Cathartic Pill

R. Blue Mus.	3 fl.
Aloes	3 fl.
Tart Antimony	gr. viii. m.
Tart Pillar XX.	Mixed with Mus.
with alcohol -	Lord -
Cose from 1/2 to 5	

R. The Same

R. Aloes.	3 fl.
Gamboge	
Scammony	
Colocynth	
Pulv. Rhei	
Sapo. Castile	
Tallape à à	3 fl.
Tart Emetic.	gr. XXX.
Mud Gum Korea	g. fl.

Vinegar

R. Hyd. Bi-chloridum	gr. vi.
Tart Antimony	3 fl.
Azo. Bellierius	3 fl. m.
in Counter irritation	

Prescott

*Diarhoea Nbla et atorum in leething
children -*

R. Calomel -	gr. p.
" Preparata Cretæ "	gr. y
" Opii .	gr. y. &c.

Made with powder one grain night
morning - to be decreased -

Cough Mixture -

R. Gum Arabic - - -	3 <i>i.</i>
Sack's abbi	3 <i>i.</i>
Balsam Copavæ	3 <i>ij.</i> p.
Spt. nitre	3 <i>ij.</i> p.
Tinct opii	3 <i>i.</i> M.

Decoction Spongyfull
three times per day - M. S. Durham
May 10th - 1848 -

Cretaceous Mixture -

Prepared Chalk -	3 <i>lb.</i>
White Sulphur - Gum acacia and	3 <i>ij.</i>

Cinnamon Water -	3 <i>iv.</i> M.
------------------	-----------------

Good preparation in diarrhoea -

Counter Irritant - Granville's Potions.

R. Spt ammonia fort f	3 <i>i.</i>
-----------------------	-------------

Spt Rosmarini	" 3 <i>vi.</i>
---------------	----------------

Tinct Camph.	3 <i>ij.</i> M.
--------------	-----------------

The stronger is made as follows -

Spt ammonia	3 <i>x</i>
-------------	------------

Spt Rosmarini	3 <i>p.</i>
---------------	-------------

Tinct Camph	3 <i>ij.</i> &c.
-------------	------------------

The stronger potion vesicates radically - A piece
of cotton, linen, or flannel folded several times
must be imbibed with it & applied to the part

Dr. Dowees Preparation of Guaiac

Take of the best Guaiac in powder
four ounces; Carbonate of Soda or
Potassa one drachm & a half Pimento
in powder an ounce diluted alcohol
a pound - Digest for a few days.

The dose is a tea spoon full three
times a day to be gradually increased
if necessary Dispensatory pg 1172.

Beef Tea. Beef Tea

Take two pounds & a half of lean
beef, Cut into small pieces, put into
three pints of water in an earthen
potkin; Let this simmer, never boil,
until the liquor is reduced to a pt.
& a half, then strain carefully. The
liquor should be transparent, and the
color of dark Sherry, and may be
drank warm or cold -

Lond Med Soc. July

Hemorrhage Powder

Rx Kino -
Sect Phlumti 3*lb*.
Opw - 3*lb*.
Divide in 12 parts prly or more. to
be taken three times a day.

Schmucker's Solution. (Smuker).

R4.	Nitrate Potash	- - -	3 <i>iv.</i>
	Mur. Ammonia (Sal Amo)	3 <i>vij.</i>	
	Vinegar	0 <i>j.</i>	
	Water (Aqua)	0 <i>x.</i> cc.	

Chebus's Surg. Vol. I. pg 443.

used as a cold fomentation or
in inflam. of the brain -

Antidote for Arsenic.

Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.
Table Spoonfull at a dose, ~~repeated~~
The Anhydrous Sesquioxide is the
next best. (Hastore)

It may be made by adding Carbonate
of Soda to the Muriate of Iron -
Given the moist state mixed
with water - forms an inert basic
arseniate of ~~iron~~ - the peroxide of
Iron -

Chapman's Prescripture, for Inflammation		
℞.	Bark	- - -
"	Lemon juice	3 <i>j.</i>
"	Ammo. Sulph. Acid.	3 <i>p.</i>
"	Confection Curr.	3 <i>j.</i>
"	Pine Nuts	3 <i>vij.</i> cc.
Table Spoonfull to be in dos -		

Gonorrhoea -
Mittis - Pills -

Rx Ol. Capparis - - - -
Ol. Leubels
, Ferbinto a $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Opii - - - - grj - iv -

Magnesia - Seppicene
to make into pills - Pillw - 60.
Dose two - three times day -
An injector may be used $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Nit Silver t $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. Water -

In Chronic Gonorrhoea -
Nit silver is your Sampson.
May use Pellegrini's instrument

Dysmenorrhœa - -

Pulv Gum Guaiac $\frac{1}{2}$ viij -
Cark Soda vcl Patups $\frac{1}{2}$ iiij -
Pulv Ramenta - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ iiij -
Alcohol - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ ij -

This is Davies preparation of Guaiac
The oil spt of Sal Ammoniac -
may be added

See Miss Fawcett's & Stein
Diseases - 443 -

Rx Recini Olium 3d
Oil Cinnamon 5 drops.
Chloroform 30 Ds
Tinct Sambucus 2 fl.

Cure for Soothache

Rx Arsnic 10 gr

Sulph Morphine gr x With a sufficient quantity
of Resasote to make it into past Then apply
about one fiftieth of a grain to the nerve of the
tooth confined by a piece of Cotton for twenty four
hours

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2,00 \\
 -\frac{1,50}{50} \\
 -\frac{2,00}{30} \\
 -\frac{2,00}{10} \\
 \hline
 2,00
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 262 \\
 -\frac{251}{11} \\
 -\frac{10}{1} \\
 \hline
 262
 \end{array}$$

Dr H. St. J. Hellman
 Dr H. St. J. Hellman
 Dr H. St. J. Hellman

Dr H. St. J. Hellman

May be a good
for Miss Fennell &
Dress — 443 —

R Recd. Oliver 30
 Oil Cinnamon 5 drops.
 Chloroform 30 D.
 Fine Anchusa 2 fl.

1849 Jan. 2nd. 1849
J. W. Morrison . 6[£].
and M. Kimmel 90.
Edmon A Bell
Muses &c. Mayt. 79

Morning -
J. W. Morrison
C. M. Kimmel,
A. A. Bell.

Burning fluid.

Spirits of wine, saturated with
Spirits turpentine - appears a pleasant
light when burned in lamps -

Nov 23. 1848 -

This fluid is highly inflammable
& should be burnt in lamps made
especially for using it, having the
tubes at least an inch & 3/4 long.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1,00 \\
 + 46 \\
 \hline
 1,56 \\
 - 1,56 \\
 \hline
 0 \\
 + 90 \\
 \hline
 2,39 \\
 \\
 - 44 \\
 \hline
 1,55 \\
 - 82 \\
 \hline
 2,84 \\
 \\
 - 262 \\
 \hline
 2,84 \\
 - 262 \\
 \hline
 0 \\
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 462 \\
 - 31 \\
 \hline
 193 \\
 - 162 \\
 \hline
 31
 \end{array}$$

Dr H. St. J. Hillman
Dr H. St. J. Hillman
Dr H. St. J. Hillman

Dr H. St. J. Hillman

May be a
per Miss females &
diseases - 443 -

R Recin. Olive oil
Oil Cinnamon 5 Drps.
Chloroform 30 Ds
Tinct. Camphor 2 fls.

Joseph C. Fruendell
Mt. Vernon
Chenango Co. N.Y.

Elijah Ford.
Letter Falls.
N.Y.

Different States of the Pulse - Taken
at Morning and Evening.
Evening Jan. 2nd. 1849

John W. Morrison. 68.
Edmund M. Kimmel 90.
Addison A. Bell
Moses L. Hoyt. 79

Morning -
J. W. Morrison
E. M. Kimmel,
A. A. Bell.

Form of the title page of a Thesis.

A Thesis

On
Phlebotomy
for the degree of Doctor of Medicine

in the

University of New York

By

Addison A. Bell

Session 1847-'48.

Written Wednesday 24th Nov. 1847.

